The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,046 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	Tuesday.
M ROHILLA	3500	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th July.
*L KAISAR-I-HIND	4093	700	R. G. Stead	26th „
—CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	2nd Aug.
*L PARRAMATTA	4579	900	R. G. Murray	9th „
M SIAM	3041	500	W. D. Worcester	16th „
*L CARTHAGE	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	23rd „
—ASSAM	3038	500	W. A. Wheler	30th „

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 4 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	22nd July
BRINDISI	3542	500	A. W. Adamson	5th August.
BOKHARA	2944	500	C. R. Edwards	19th „
HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	2nd Sept.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 11, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, „ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine. Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	3,000	800	30th July.	20 Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	3,911	800	20th Aug.	13th Oct.
D. BALDUINO	3,000	800	10th Sept.	1st Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	4,000	11th July.
BISAGNO	4,000	8th August.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 12, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

BI-MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1887.
BERENICE	C. Sbutega	3501	550	13th July.
ORION	G. Mattiassi	3500	850	7th August.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1887.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4200	600	14th July.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 80, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 11, 1887.

NOTICE.

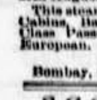


THE s.s. "METHLEY HALL" will sail for LIVERPOOL direct, on or about the 23rd July. She has good accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

For further particulars please apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY OF CANTERBURY," 3,212 Tons, Captain A. B. Gray, will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about 20th August.

This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, 2 Berth Cabins, Baths, Punkahs and every Comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th June 1887.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 25. The Horse shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

PATRONISED BY CLUBS, MESSES AND HOTELS.

ESSENCE OF CHILLY.

Specially prepared by S. F. WYEED,
28, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KARACHI.

FOR SOUPS, BEEFSTEAKS, MUTTON-CHOPS, &c., a strong and superior preparation, very convenient and economical, palatable like Sauce, its primitive taste and qualities being fully preserved. Equally useful in the Kitchen as well as on the table.

A Boon in travelling and camp life.
A Trial will satisfy any epicure.

PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE PARIS AND VIENNA EXHIBITIONS.

SOLD AT THE BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES, BOMBAY.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT,

S. S. "COMMILLA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 15th July 1887, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on MONDAY, 18th July, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ETHIOPIA," 2,032 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 13th July, at 3 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on TUESDAY, the 11th August, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 1,978 tons, on MONDAY, 1st August, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, July 12, 1887.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates*. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA: 11 Old Court House Street.

N.B.—Send for Pamphlet of Conducted Tour to Australia leaving September 30.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DESSERT SERVICES.

A CONSIGNMENT, just to hand, of the newest patterns, hand-painted design, &c.

Each set consisting of 18 pieces.
4 Low comports.
2 High do.
12 Plates.

		Rs.
No. 6452 Set	White China, with groups of Flowers.	16
„ 6109 „	do. with flower sprays	18
„ 6364 „	Green Tinted, with flowers, very neat	25
„ 6734 „	Earthenware, Ivory, birds on branches	27
„ 6433 „	China, Cream tint, with flower design.	30
„ 6498 „	„ Cream and Chocolat border, flower design	40
„ 6516 „	„ Chocolat tint and neat flower design	60
„ 5580 „	Cream tint, hand-painted flowers, very pretty	65
„ 7012 „	Fine English China, Registered "Briar" design, beautifully tinted	65
„ 8348 „	„ with Flower design	75
„ 5375 „	„ Turquoise Border, hand-painted design	85
„ 8311 „	„ "Crinkle" pattern, beautifully tinted and new style, oval comports	90
„ 5529 „	„ Pink and Gold, very chaste design	95
„ 1471 „	„ Hand-painted Flowers, very rich and handsome	100
Real Crown Derby Ware, very rich pattern		160

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

UMBRELLAS!!!

TREACHER & Co. have received their New Stock of LADIES' and GENT'S TWILLED SILK UMBRELLAS, all manufactured from the best quality, Spitalfields Silk, on Guaranteed Paragon Frames.

LADIES' BROWN SILK UMBRELLAS.—Assorted Natural Sticks, with and without Silver or Fancy Mounts. Varying in prices. Rs. 10-8, Rs. 12, Rs. 14 and Rs. 17, each, nett.

LADIES' BLACK SILK UMBRELLAS.—Ebony Sticks, each Rs. 17, nett.

GENT'S BROWN SILK UMBRELLAS.—Choice Natural Sticks, with and without Silver and Fancy Mounts. Varying in prices, Rs. 12-8, Rs. 14 and Rs. 17, each, nett.

GENT'S BEST BROWN SILK UMBRELLAS.—Selected Natural Sticks, with horn Crooks and Silver Mounts, each Rs. 20, nett.

LADIES' SUN UMBRELLAS.
White lined Blue,
White lined Green,
Ecru lined Green,
Ecru lined Self.
} Each, Rs. 3-4, nett.

GENT'S SUN UMBRELLAS.
White lined White
White lined Blue,
Ecru lined Green,
Ecru lined Self.
} Each, Rs. 4 nett.

CARRIAGE OR GIG UMBRELLAS.—Heavy Alpacca, whalebone ribs, &c., Rs. 10 and Rs. 16, each.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FOR SALE.

HIGH-CLASSED PURE NILGIRI TEAS.

		Rs.	a.
Flowery or Orange Pekoe	per lb.	1	0
Mixed Teas	„	0	12
Pekoe Souchong	„	0	10
Gunpowder	„	0	10
Souchong	„		

In 1, 2, and 5 lb. lead packets and in 8 lb. chests. Apply to the MANAGER, "Glen Morgan" Estate, Ootacamund.

"BAHADUR" CHEROOTS.

SPECIAL MERITS of which are—

(1.) That imported Java tobacco is used as covering leaf, thereby allaying the great pungency of the Indian tobacco.
(2.) That only the finest leaf is used in the Manufacture.
(3.) That the very tight rolling—one of the great draw-backs of Indian Cheroots—is avoided.
(4.) That there is complete uniformity in quality.

Price for No. 1 .... Rs. 29 nett per 1,000.
Do. „ „ 2 .... „ 27 „ „ „
Do. „ „ 3 .... „ 26 „ „ „

These Cheroots can be obtained wholesale from Messrs. McDOWELL & Co., Madras, or of any Merchants.

CARIMBHOY JEEWAJEE,
GENERAL MERCHANT.

SUPPLIER OF PUBLIC WORKS, MUNICIPALITY AND RAILWAY REQUISITES.
CARPENTERS', ENGINEERING, & SMITHS' TOOLS
RULES—BOX, IVORY, AND STEEL.
TAPES—METALLIC, LINEN, AND STEEL.
LEVELS—WOOD, BRASS, AND IRON.
CHUBB'S PADS AND BOXES LOCKS
GARDEN IMPLEMENTS AND PUMPS.
HOLLOWARE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
&c., &c., &c.,
DOOR FIXTURES AND FASTENINGS, IN ALL VARIETIES.

10, LOHAR CHAWL, BOMBAY.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CUTLERY AND TABLE PLATE.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, having by means of the sterling goodness of their well-known TABLE CUTLERY attained great celebrity in this branch of their business, continue to import the same reliable Goods, which they guarantee as unsurpassed for durability and warranted to stand hard wear for years.

			"A." Best Quality with Tang rivet.	"B." Medium Quality with Pin rivet.	"C." Ordinary Quality, a good serviceable article.	Buckhorn for Shikar and district use
Table Knives ...	Cash	per doz.	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 27 0	Rs. 21 0	Rs. 11 8
Dessert Knives ...	„	„	27 0	22 0	18 0	10 0
Meat Carvers ...	„	per pair	11 0	8 8	7 8	4 0
Game Carvers ...	„	„	11 0	8 8	7 8	3 0
Steel Sharpeners .	„	Each	4 12	3 12	2 12	1 4
COMPLETE SET, as above	cash		Rs. 85 12	60 12	56 12	29 12

CAVENDISH CARVERS.

Made from Special Steel, Hand-forged, Hardened and Tempered by First Prizeman in Sheffield. Set "ready for use" by a new Process with a razor-like edge. Pair of Carvers with Steel to match, in box.—"A." Quality Rs. 20, Cash; "B." Quality, Rs. 18.

TREACHER and COMPANY guarantee their TABLE PLATE to be of the highest standard quality, experience having taught them that the public prefer a superior article at a moderate cost to goods slightly cheaper but far inferior in quality and thickness of plating. Being strongly plated on hardest nickel silver, the goods are thoroughly reliable for strength and wear.

		Plain Fidddle Pattern. Rs. a.	Queen Anne. Rs. a.	Beaded Lily or Thread Pattern. Rs. a.
Table Forks	Per doz.	25 0	27 0	29 0
Dessert Forks	„	20 0	22 0	23 8
Table Spoons.	„	25 0	27 0	29 0
Dessert Spoons	„	20 0	22 0	23 8
Tea Spoons ...	„	10 0	11 0	12 0
„ „ Miniature	„	9 0	9 0	11 0
Egg „ with gilt bowls	„	12 8	12 8	14 0
Salt Spoons with bowls	„	12 8	12 8	14 0
Salt Spoons, Miniature ...	„	9 0	9 0	11 0
Mustard Spoons with gilt bowls	each	1 0	1 0	1 6
„ „ Miniature	„	0 12	0 12	1 0
Gravy Spoons...	„	6 8	6 12	6 8
Marrow „	„	2 12	2 12	3 4

	Plain Fidle Pattern. Rs. a.	Queen Anne. Rs. a.	Beaded Lily or Thread Pattern. Rs. a.
Chatni Spoons ...each	2 4	2 8	3 8
Caddy „ ... „	1 0	1 0	1 4
Sugar „ ... „	1 4	1 4	1 4
Sugar Tongs ...... „	2 4	2 4	2 12
Ice Tongs ...... „	4 0	4 0	6 0
Ice Claws, Scissor Shaped ...... „	7 8	7 8	8 0
Butter Knives ... „	2 4	2 4	2 12
Pickle or Oyster Forks ...... „	1 0	1 4	1 8
Toddy Ladles ... „	2 0	2 4	2 8
Sauce „ ...... „	2 4	2 4	2 12
Soup „ ...... „	8 8	8 8	9 0
Sardine Tongs ... „	5 0	5 0	5 0
Sugar Sifters... „	2 8	3 0	4 0
Fish Helpers ...Per pair	16 0	16 0	18 0
Knife Rests ... „	2 0	2 8	3 8
Cheese Scoops each	2 8	2 8	3 0

HOUSEHOLD SUITS OF PLATE.

Comprehending 12 each Table and Dessert Forks; 12 each Table, Dessert, and Tea Spoons; 6 each Egg and Salt Spoons; 2 each Mustard and Gravy Spoons; 1 each Chatni, Caddy, and Sugar Spoons; 1 Sugar Sifter; 1 pair Sugar Tongs; 2 pair each Ice Claws and Knife Rests; 1 pair Fish Helpers; 2 Butter Knives; 2 Pickle Forks; and 2 each Sauce and Soup Ladles.

TREACHER & Co.'s FIDDLE PATTERN.
In Oak or Mahogany brass bround chest, lined with green baize and fitted with Lock and Key. Net Cash Rs. 240.

QUEEN ANNE PATTERN.
Queen Anne Pattern......as above...Net Cash Rs. 250

TREACHER & Co.'s BEADED LILY OR THREADED PATTERN.
In Oak or Mahogany brass bound chest, lined with green baize and fitted with Lock and Key. Net Cash Rs. 280.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE MORNING BATH.

KEMP & CO.'S
MAGNUM BONUM HONEY SOAP

is one of the greatest luxuries obtainable in the East, both for the above and for general Toilet purposes, is free from all Impurities, REFRESHING, INVIGORATING, DELIGHTFUL TO USE, and never fails to impart a healthy tone to the system; the purest, best, and cheapest article yet imported into India.

Three Large Tablets Rs. 1-0 | Per Packet of dozen, Rs. 3-8

KEMP & CO.'S
RAIN GAUGES,
Suitable for heavy Falls, with accurately graduated Measures.
Each Rs. 10-8.

KEMP & CO.'S
EFFERVESCENT SUMMER SALINE

Forms a sparkling draught equal to any Natural or Artificial Water, which renders it invaluable to Residents and Travellers in Warm Climates. Its occasional use is calculated to maintain health, and it may be taken every morning if circumstances require it, conquering the most obstinate cases of Constipation, and for Children it is an invaluable Saline Medicine.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-4; per dozen, Rs. 12.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

DRESSES.	DRESSES.
SATEEN AND ZEPHYR DRESSES. Rs. 25, 30, 35 and upwards.	CASHMIRE AND NUN'S VEILING. Rs. 40, 45, 50 and upwards.
INDIAN AND LACE MUSLINS. Rs. 40, 50, 60 and upwards.	SILKS AND SATIN DRESSES. Rs. 70, 80, 100 and upwards.
FLANNEL DRESSING GOWNS. Rs. 25, 28, 30 and upwards.	TULLE BALL DRESSES. Rs. 55, 65, 80 and upwards.

LADIES' PARIS HATS AND BONNETS, Rs. 15, 18, 20 AND UPWARDS.
CHILDREN'S TRIMMED HATS, Rs. 10, 12, 15 AND UPWARDS.
SAILOR HATS, Rs. 4, Rs. 6.
INFANTS' HOODS, Rs. 8 10.
BLACK CREME AND WHITE PIECE LACE AND LACE FLOUNCING,
JET AND PEARL EMBROIDERED TABLIERS AND LACE,
OSTRICH FEATHERS, TIPS AND AIGRETTES,
FRENCH FLOWERS.

MRS. LAKE. MAISON DE MODES,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity!!
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines!!
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes!!

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS:

"VERY SUPERIOR."	Rs. 20 0	"LONDON PARTICULAR."	Rs. 30 8
"PALE DRY."	„ 22 0	"RICH OLD BOAL."	„ 38 8
"SPECIALLY SELECTED."	„ 24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL."	„ 43 0
"EAST INDIA."	„ 30 0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS."	„ 50 0

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF P.O.O.

Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO. Military Square, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

MARCKS'

"CAMP" OR "SHIKAREE" TIME-PIECE.

NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE and best value for the money.

Rs. 30. AND Rs. 35.

TO meet the requirements of several applicants for a CHEAP, WELL-FINISHED TIME-PIECE for Camp use, we have now manufactured a SOUND RELIABLE TIME-KEEPER in two sizes, and confidently recommend it to the public.

Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap......3¼ in. Rs. 30
Ditto ditto ....5 in. „ 35

BOLD DIAL AND HANDS—GOES IN ANY POSITION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

FASHIONABLE "EXTRA LIGHT." "SUPERIOR QUALITY." FELT HATS.

BLACK, SNUFF, TABAC .... Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 10-8.

HOAR & CO.,} HATTERS, }BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 24; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

COD LIVER IL. A SELECTED NORWEGIAN OIL. Bottled expressly for us. Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

ESTABLISHMENTS.
POONA—Camp and City.
BOMBAY—Oriental Bank Buildings.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

CHAMPAGNE.

JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE."

A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.

Per dozen quarts..............................Rs. 33 0 Cash, Rs. 36 0 Credit.
Per 2 dozen pints................................ „ 36 0 „ „ 39 0 „

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

CAUTION!

HOLTA TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.
KANGRA VALLEY.

IT having come to the notice of the above Company that certain Native Tradesmen for their own ends and benefit have endeavoured to prejudice the above well known mark, the Holta Tea Company, Ld., desire to make it publicly known that for the last 8 years their Teas have always fetched both the highest individual prices and the highest average prices of all Kangra Valley and Kumaon Teas sold at Calcutta Auctions, where alone the true values of Indian Teas are tested and fixed. Further that the Holta Teas are the only Kangra Valley Teas amongst exhibits from nearly every Plantation in the district, THAT WERE AWARDED THE GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION by a Jury of professional Tea Brokers and Tea Experts, and that such an award by competent judges is the highest evidence of their true excellence, whereas awards at Colonial and Continental Exhibition (of which also the Company possesses a number) are technically worth but little since competent judges cannot be obtained except in London and Calcutta.

THE HOLTA TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.
Are represented in Bombay by their Sole Agents.

PHILLIPS & CO., LIMITED.

FOR WHOM THE CHOICEST SPRING CROP TEAS ARE SPECIALLY SELECTED and packed in hermetically sealed pure lead packets (each containing 1 lb. nett) at the Plantation Factory. Free 4lb. samples of these can be obtained by any gentleman or lady on application, and prices given.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., ARE THE ONLY FIRM SELLING PURE AND UNADULTERATED HOLTA TEAS OF THE SPRING CROP OF 1887, and the Holta Tea Company guarantee that their Teas now for sale in Bombay are absolutely the BEST DRINKING TEAS obtainable in that city or anywhere in India, whether judged by the standard of the professional Tea Expert, or by that of the ordinary consumer. The reality of this statement can easily be tested by an application for a free sample to

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
NEW ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

SEASON 1887-1888.

FRENCH CAMBRIC SHIRTINGS
OXFORD SHIRTINGS.

WE have a splendid selection of the above fashionable Shirtings of BEST FRENCH MANUFACTURE. Very neat and new designs

Made to measure. Rs. 33 for ½ doz.

Also a large assortment of BEST SCOTCH OXFORD SHIRTINGS, all the new stripes and checks. This material is eminently suitable for, Monsoon Wear.

Made to measure. Rs. 36 for ½ doz.

We Guarantee Perfect Fit and Workmanship. Patterns and Self-measurement Forms Post free on application.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
SHIRTMAKERS AND HOSIERS,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S COGNACS.

SHIPPED in five qualities, older and more mature than the generality of Brandies shipped to India.

Four stars..Rs. 41-0. Three stars..Rs. 36-0.
Two stars... „ 33-0. One star ... „ 30-0.
Monogram Rs. 27-0.

A parcel of sample bottles forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
The Brandies are supplied in Jars containing two or four gallons.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM Co., Ld.

FROM THIS DATE Mr. H. C. BLAKER assumes charge of this Office and acts as Manager during my absence.

HARRY W. WILLIAMS, Manager.

12 July 1887.

THE DHUN MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees 60 per Share, being at the rate of 12 per cent per annum, has been declared for the Half-year ending 30th June 1887, payable at the Office of the Company on and after 16th July 1887 to Shareholders on the Register on 30th June 1887.

N. A. HORMARJEE and Co., Agents.

13th July 1887.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—At the Quarterly Meeting of the Corporation, called for THURSDAY, the 14th inst., Lt.-Col. A. B. Portman will move " That, as recommended by the Town Council, sanction be given to the expenditure of Rs. 1,080 from Surplus Cash Balance, to meet the cost of the appointment of a Surveyor on a salary of Rs. 180 per mensem, for six months, to survey and prepare drawings for certain urgent works at Vehar.

J. LEASK, Asst. Clerk, Municipal Corporation, & Secy. Town Council.

Bombay, Municipal Offices, 12th July 1887.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "DAGO," arrived from LONDON and ANTWERP, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CROWDER, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.

FINLAY MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th July 1887.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. " CLAN BUCHANAN," arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

FINLAY MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th July 1887.

THE MACIVER LINE STEAMER "CHINA" has ARRIVED from ANTWERP, LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW, via Kurrachi, with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented duly certified by the surveyor or before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th July 1887.

NOTICE.

THE SEAFORDE LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 79, Meadow Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of July 1887, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1886.
2. To appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,

JAMSETJEE PESTONJEE RANDARIA, Secretary.

Bombay, 12th July 1887.

CHEAP AND ENTERTAINING FICTION.

FOR MONSOON READING.

PRICE Rs. 1-4 PER VOLUME.

Hay, M. C.—
Arundel Motto; Bid Me Discourse; Brenda Yorke; Dorothy's Venture; For Her Dear Sake; Missing; Nora's Love Test; Old Myddelton's Money; Squire's Legacy; Under the Will.

Hayward, W. S.—
Andrew Lorimer; Barbara's Home; Black Flag; Colonel's Daughter; Caroline; Diamond Cross; Diana's Defender; Ethel Grey; Hunted to Death; Hidden Perils; Lester's Secret; Victor and Vanquished; Idol's Eye; John Hazel's Vengeance; Left to the World; Love against the World; Maud Lupton; One in a Thousand; Perils of a Pretty Girl; Robert the Rower; Stolen Will; Three Red Men; Woman in Red.

Ouida—
Ariadne; Bimbi; Cecil Castlemaine; Folle Farine; Frescoes; Friendship; Held in Bondage; Idalia; In a Winter City; In Maremma; Moths; Pascarel; Chandos; Dog of Flanders; Pipistrello; Princess Napraine; Signa; Strathmore; Tricotrin; Two little Wooden Shoes; Village Commune.

Oliphant, Mrs.—
Curate in Charge; Days of My Life; For Love and Life; Harry Muir; Heart and Cross; House on the Moor; In Trust; John; Lilliesleaf; Lucy Crofton; Magdalen Hepburn; May; Miss Marjoribanks; Ombra; Perpetual Curate; Salem Chapel; Son of the Soil; Squire Arden; White Ladies; Young Musgrave.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

FRESH STOCK!

OF

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

MANUFACTURED of Choicest and carefully selected Trichinopoly and Dindigul Tobacco, to the high class quality of which we would respectfully draw the special attention of SMOKERS

The different Brands held in stock are *specialities*, of superb finish, and GUARANTEED quality, and Mr. Neuberg is confident that they will meet that approval from Connoisseurs he has always studied to indulge.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
THOMSON'S PRIME	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 2 8
Do. No. 1	„ 19 0	„ 2 2
DAWSON'S PRIME	„ 20 0	„ 2 4
Do. No. 1	„ 18 0	„ 2 0
PASHAS No. 1	„ 20 0	„ 2 4
Do. „ 2	„ 18 0	„ 2 0
NONPAREIL	„ 15 0	„ 1 12

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
HAVANNAHS, No. 1	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 2 12
Do. No. 2	„ 22 0	„ 2 8
Do. No. 3	„ 18 0	„ 2 0
REGALIAS	„ 25 0	„ 2 12

J. NEUBERG, 5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
„ „ „ Overland Summary,
„ „ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Branch Establishment East street, Poona.

THE WATERBURY

JUBILEE WORD COMPETITION.

PRIZES AMOUNTING TO

Rs. 1,000

WILL BE DISTRIBUTED

ON FEBRUARY 1st, 1888,

TO THOSE HOLDERS OF

WATERBURY WATCHES

PURCHASED BEFORE DECEMBER 31st, 1887.

Who find the greatest number of words which may be formed out of the letters contained in

" WONDERFUL WATERBURY."

Only words in the English language will be admitted, and must be contained in Webster's Condensed Dictionary, 1886 edition. The dictionary may be obtained, post free, from THACKER and Co., Ld., BOMBAY, price Rs. 2-12-0.

Conditions of competition may be had at the office of the Company. Coupon entitling holder to compete will be sent with each Watch—

1st Prize	... ...	Rs. 500
2nd „	... ...	„ 200
3rd „	... ...	„ 100
20 Prizes	... ...	„ 10 each.

THE WATERBURY

Rs. 8-8. Rs. 8-8.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

Do not be deceived by glowing advertisements into purchasing worthless handmade Swiss Watches under fancy names, when you can buy a 'WATERBURY'

Made by Machinery,
Uniform in Quality.
Simple in Construction,
Repaired for a Rupee or less.

AMERICA *VERSUS* SWITZERLAND,

Machinery beats cheap labour.

THE WATERBURY still increases in popularity, notwithstanding the puffing advertisements and impudent assertions of disappointed watch jobbers who make a living out of exorbitant charges for repairs

If you must have a cheap Swiss Watch, the Agent of the Company will procure any make of Watches sold in the Indian market for 25 per cent. less than the advertised price, and deliver in good going order; he will give no guarantee, nor undertake repairs at any price.

THE WATERBURY

Rs. 8-8. Rs. 8-8.

The testimony as to the value of the Waterbury is overwhelming, and admits of no dispute.

TESTIMONIALS BY TENS OF THOUSANDS.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating.
The proof of the watch is in the going.

THE " WATERBURY" JUBILEE PUZZLE

will shortly be distributed all over India.

LOOK OUT FOR IT.

140,000 sold in London in three days, for one penny each.

The Waterbury may be obtained of dealers throughout the country from

SOUNDY & CO., Limited, Bombay.

PRICE RS. 8-8.

Office of the Company for India:

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Chains in all patterns for the Waterbury, from One Rupee Four Annas to Four Rupees.

Warranted equal in appearance to Gold and Silver, and will stand acids.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of 800 Tons Wagon Bottom Boards of Calicut Poonwood, or Benteak Timber. Specification and Form of Tender, with particulars of delivery, may be obtained on application at the Office of the Undersigned.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, Sealed, Superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 13th July, after which hour no Tender will be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 30th June 1887.

PATRONISED BY GOVERNMENT INDIAN BLUE BLACK INK prepared by HAKIM ABDOOL KARIM. Manufactured on a new principle, the acknowledged superiority of which has gained the approval after a careful Analysis of the Government; and which has for its surpassing merit been introduced in all the Government Offices as well as in the G. I. P and B. B. and C. I Railway Companies, Mills, &c. It possesses every quality requisite to produce a good writing liquid A trial is urgently solicited, when it will unquestionably be found a most efficient preparation.

Large size Bottles per dozen	Rs. 6
Small „ „	Rs. 3-8
Retail Large size per Bottle	Annas 9
„ Small „	Annas 5

To be had at No. 113, Kolsa Molla, Pydhouni, Bombay.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries.

3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Messrs. DADABHOY NUSSERWANJEE BOTTLEWALLA and ARDESHIR BYRAMJEE LIMBOOWALLA COOPER, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property. Any and all person and persons having any claim in and to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office, No. 27, Meadow Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate lying and being in and fronting the Bellasis Road without the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 54 6 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, together with another piece or parcel of land on the east side of the land now being described under old No. 464, new No. 13983, old survey No. 247 and new survey Nos. 1 3575, 1-3576, 1-3562, 2-7 3563 and 4-3 3561, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the said other piece of land, on or towards the west partly by land included in the new survey No, 3574 now or formerly belonging to Hajee Mahomed Jettaker, and partly by a portion of the old Race-course, on or towards the north by land included in the new survey Nos. 3562, 3563, and on or towards the south by the said Bellasis Road, and which said premises together with the said other piece of land are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under street No. 219 and 221 and E ward Nos. 3311-3327 (both inclusive), and were formerly in the occupation of the Eastern Electric Light and Power Company, Limited, and are now in the occupation of the said Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee Bottlewalla and Ardeshir Byramjee Limboowalla Cooper.

PESTONJEE AND RUSTIM, Purchaser's Attorneys.

Bombay, 5th July 1887.

GERMAN LLOYD

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.

CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories Colinderies, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!

MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition

ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.

F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(Gramme and Iablochkoff Patents)

AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.
(Edison and Swan's Patents)

SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO., Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.

The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!!

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE (FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations. As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &C., ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.

ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents for India.

Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.

Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS ... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS ... „ 2-12 „

In quantities of not less than 1 case.

F. FISCHER & CO.

THE JUBILEE STEAM AGRICULTURAL AND TRAMWAY Co., LIMITED, KAIRA DISTRICT.

CAPITAL—THREE LACS (with power to increase)

For 3,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

Call Payments

Rs. 25 for Shares on application.
Rs. 25 for Shares on allotment.

THE remainder in calls not exceeding Rs. 25 per Share at intervals of not less than two months.

DIRECTORS.
ALLAN F. TURNER.
W. C. TAYLOR.
THOMAS SUGDEN, Ex. O.

BANKERS.
NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN.

AGENTS.
Messrs. THOMAS SUGDEN & Co.

THE Company has been duly registered, and applications for Shares can be made to the Company's Bankers, and Prospectuses and copies of the Memorandum of Association can be obtained at the Office of the Company, at 45, New Foras Road, Byculla.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT: TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ... £800 000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS, Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay December 12, 1885.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £500,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months ... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ „ 6 „ ... 4 per cent. „

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager, Bombay Branch.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER, 6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	Rs. 55 0	Rs. 58 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	„ 52 0	„ 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 58 0	„ 60 0
From Messrs. Deutz and Geldermann Ay-en-Champagne.		
Goldlack, extra	Rs. 0 0	„ 47 0
STILL HOCKS. From J. M. Pabstmann, Sohn, Mayence. SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Geisenheimer	„ 17 0	—
Leibfrauenmilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 31 0	—
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Sauterne	Rs. 20 0	
PORT WINES. From J. W. Burmester, Oporto.		
Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	—
Fine „	„ 22 0	—
Very fine „	„ 27 0	—
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port	„ 38 0	—
CLARETS. From Messrs. H. & C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.		
Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	„ 14 0	—
Les Canons	„ 16 0	„ 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	—
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	„ 21 0	—
Chateau Lafitte	„ 28 0	—
Chateau Mauvesin	„ 27 0	—
From Munzer & Fils.		
Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0	—
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0	—
Chateau Larose	„ 28 0	—
From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 3 0
Cru de Barreyre	„ 16 0	—
From J. Roemer & Sohn, Wien.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	—
Chateau Roemer	„ 16 0	—
From Franz Scarvasy.		
Carlowitzer	Rs. 12 0	„ 14 0
From Brandenburg Freres, Bordeaux.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
„ Red Bar	„ 12 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Larose	„ 20 0	„ 22 0
BRANDY.		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 31 0	
Cognac, Fine Champagne (Munser-fils.) Red Bars	„ 25 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	„ 27 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	„ 30 0	
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	„ 35 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	„ 37 0	
BURGUNDY. From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	„ 28 0	
WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 25 0	
„ „ *	„ 23 0	
Ben Cruachan's Blend *	„ 21 0	

BEER.

	Per doz. qts	Per doz. pts.
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	„ 5 4	—
Antone Dreher's Vienna Beer	„ 6 0	„ 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	„ 5 4	„ 3 4
Grimm's „	„ 5 0	—

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Barola	Rs. 16 0
Vino Barbera	„ 15 0
Vino Grignolino	„ 15 0

SUNDRIES.

Italian Vermouth (Torino)	Rs. 16 0
„ „ Finest	„ 18 0
Vin Marsaque a case of 24 Bottles	„ 40 0
Finest Kummel	„ 30 0
Gin—Boord and Son's Old Tom	„ 15 0
Chartreuse, Yellow	„ 63 0
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 19 to 29	Rs. 0 11 per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	„ 2 4 per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality	½ lb. tin at	0 9
	1 do.	1 0
	2 do.	1 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin.
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 1 8
Asparagus, middle size	„ 2 0	—
Celery	—	„ 0 10
French Beans	—	„ 0 10
Young Cut Beans	—	„ 0 10
Young Peas I.	—	„ 0 12
„ „ II.	—	„ 0 10
Peas for Soup	—	„ 0 12
Young Carrots	—	„ 0 10
Spinage in Water	—	„ 0 10
Small Sausages	—	„ 1 8
Smoked Sausages	—	„ 1 8

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Rampart Row.

Bombay, June 9, 1887.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(in pamphlet form)

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents, 4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A., Secretary.

9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

JAS. McCABE'S

GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,

POONA, East Street | BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and limitation.

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PHOSPHORUS THE GREAT REMEDY

FOR DISORDERS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

IT is agreed by all Medical authorities that PHOSPHORUS plays a very important part in the NUTRITION of THE BRAIN and NERVE-TISSUE, and possesses SPECIAL CURATIVE VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES.

In OVER BRAIN WORK, MELANCHOLIA, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, NEURALGIA, LOSS of NERVE POWER, and other Manifestations of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION PHOSPHORUS IS INVALUABLE.

DR. WOOD says: "PHOSPHORUS in NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, whether involving the cerebra or special centres, is of GREAT VALUE. I have seen marked benefit from its use when the symptoms were not severe enough to indicate *organic lesion*, but the most remarkable results have been in cases in which the structure of the centre was apparently deeply indicated. In threatened BRAIN SOFTENING it is the ONLY drug that can ARREST THE DISEASE. In NEURALGIA its use is commended by reason as well as by experience and gives SPEEDY RELIEF."

DR. PEREIRA says: "PHOSPHORUS excites the nervous vascular and secretory organs, increases the fullness and frequency of the pulse and heightens mental activity and muscular power.

H. AND T. KIRBY & CO.'S

PREPARATIONS OF PHOSPHORUS are made according to Dr. Kirby's Formulæ, and it is admitted that in NO OTHER FORMS can PHOSPHORUS be administered so safely or effectually, Syrups and all Liquid Preparations being either INERT or DANGEROUS. The following combinations are largely prescribed —

IN NERVOUS DEBILITY, SCIATICA AND NEURALGIA PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS GIVE SPEEDY RELIEF.

This valuable combination of two powerful tonics is a very useful restorative, and is found most beneficial in the treatment of diseases of a low type in CONVALESCENCE from FEVERS and other acute exhausting diseases. As a tonic and antiperiodic it is largely used in India in some stages of fevers and to counteract the exhausting influence of the excessive heat of the climate

IN LOSS OF NERVE POWER.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNIA PILLS ARE INVALUABLE

as also in all cases of MAL-NUTRITION, whether the consequence of acute diseases, such as FEVERS, BLOOD POISONING or result of OVERWORK, DISSIPATION, indulgence in ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS or excess of any kind, and in cases of WAKEFULNESS, FEEBLENESS of MEMORY, GIDDINESS and TREMBLING of the VOLUNTARY MUSCLES on EXERTION and some forms of SKIN DISEASE.

EARLY DECAY OF MENTAL VIGOUR AND PREMATURE OLD AGE.

LOWNESS of SPIRITS and ATONIC DYSPEPSIA arising from OVERWORK and IMPOTENCE IN OLD or DEBILITATED SUBJECTS, are much alleviated by a course of

PHOSPHORUS and NUX VOMICA PILLS.

IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE,

after the acute symptoms have subsided

PHOSPHORUS and CANTHARIDES PILLS act very beneficially, as also in ATONY or PARALYSIS OF THE BLADDER, producing INCONTINENCE of URINE.

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Chindwara Satari Shapura Mirgani (for Marble Rocks) Nagpoor Hula Gate Budlapoor Wangni Narei Chinchowli Kurjut*† Padsdari Khandalla Lanowlee* Karli Kurkulla Tulligaum Salaivadi Chinchwud Kirkee Poona†‡¶ Loonee Oorooloe Yeoat Kheirgaum Patus Dhond† Boreball Deckaal and Bheegwan Kartrus Poomulwaree Warrengaum Nargaum Khankeer Mulkapoor Biswa Bridge Nandoora Jullum† Sheegaum*

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Wady Junc* Chitapore Mulkid Gate Jram | Nawandgi Tandur* Dharur Gangawaram | Gulaguda Shankarpalli Lingampallie Musapetgate | Hyderabad Secunderabad

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Wadwan Junc. do. City Limbd Chuda Rampur Kundli | Botad Ningala Ujalvar Dhola Junc. Jalia Dhasa Lathi | Chital Lunidhar Kunkavav Khakhari Vavdi Jetpur Jetalsar | Dhoraji Saneala Songad Sihore Vartej Ghadechi Bhavnagar

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for ‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments. 30 minutes for Dinner ¶¶ 40 Minutes for Dinner

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BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Tyne (s), from Australia; Calder (s), Persian Gulf; Kilwa (s), Persian Gulf and Karachi; Feruland (s), Middlesbro'; and Elektra (s), Trieste.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Amana (s), for Genoa and Marseilles; Nubia (s), Marseilles; Bengal (s), London, &c.; and Oriental (s), Zanzibar and Mozambique.

THE NEEMUCH SKY MEETING.—This meeting will commence on the 26th, and not on the 27th instant.

RAINFALL AT POONA.—Up to 6 o'clock on Monday evening 13·87 inches of rain had fallen at Poona.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.—We are asked to say that the Bombay Light Horse sports will not take place this evening.

THE DHUN MILLS, LIMITED.—An ad-interim dividend of Rs. 60 per share, being at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, has been declared for the half-year ending 30th June. The nett profit (after deducting commission, interest on borrowed capital, and all charges) for the last half-year equals Rs. 130 per share.

MAKING A FALSE DECLARATION OF GOODS.—Mooljee Ludha was yesterday convicted by Mr. Hamilton of making a false declaration of goods for transmission by the B. B. & C. I. Railway to Unja, at the Carnac Bunder Goods Station, on the 13th June last, by declaring a case containing sulphuric acid to contain medicine. He was fined Rs. 25.

ASSAULT.—Bomonjee Gadialli was yesterday convicted by Mr. Hamilton of assaulting one Merwanjee Cowasjee Kapadia, at Bazaar Gate Street, on the 26th ult. The assault on Merwanjee by the accused is said to have been committed owing to Merwanjee giving evidence against Bomonjee in a High Court suit between the parties. He was fined Rs. 20.

A BREACH OF THE ABKARI ACT.—Pallonji Jamsetji, a toddy-shopkeeper, was yesterday charged at the instance of Mr. G. J. Barker, Abkari Inspector, before Mr. P. Ryan, with importing into Bombay two gallons and four bottles of country liquor, without a permit from the Collector of Bombay. The accused, on admitting the truth of the complaint, was fined Rs. 20, and the liquor was ordered to be confiscated.

THE EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—A portion of the side wall of a house, situated in Carnac Road, and used as a godown, fell in on Sunday night.—A portion of the east wall of house No. 309, Frere Road, fell in on Monday. No persons were injured.—A large quantity of earth fell down the hill near the Mankeshwar temple at the Old Mazagon Powder Works, on Monday night, slightly damaging a hut at the foot of the hill.

UNDERGRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the managing committee of the Undergraduates' Association was held in the Fort High School. It was decided that a general meeting should be called as early as possible in order to discuss the question of the disqualifications of Matriculates and P. E.'s to Government service. Some other resolutions having been passed, the meeting was dissolved with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THEFT.—Gunnoo Sonoo was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan upon two separate charges, the one of theft of a copper vessel, valued at Rs. 3-4, the property of a woman named Yelloo, from her house at Cammatteepoora, on Sunday last, and the other of having in his possession sundry articles of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 2-2, reasonably suspected to have been stolen. The accused pleaded guilty to both charges, and was sentenced to an accumulated term of three months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUPPOSED DROWNING OF A BOY.—Mr. L. Gage De Segroles, second officer of the French ship Runnymede, reported to the Water Police on Monday, that whilst he was standing at the Carnac Bunder wharf, he saw two or three boys playing at the east face steps of the bunder, and a short time after he saw one of the boys struggling in the water and then go down. The other boys ran away. The water was dragged but no trace of the body could be found. A red cloth waistcoat, a chintz waistcoat and a skull cap were, however, found lying on the steps.

ALLEGED FATAL NEGLIGENCE.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, George Chrysostimo a stevedore's foreman, who was committed to prison by a coroner's warrant, was charged before Mr. Crawley-Boevey with causing the death of Peerkhut Landoon, by doing a rash and negligent act under section 304A of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Frere, the acting Public Prosecutor, who appeared on behalf of the prosecution, stated that the prisoner had already been discharged by his Worship when charged with causing grievous hurt to the said Peerkhut Landoon on the 28th April last, through negligence, and now the case could not be re-tried. The Magistrate thereupon discharged the prisoner.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Kamtadas Ramdas, living in Cammatteepoora 4th Street, reported to the police that his house was broken into on Monday forenoon, the lock of a wooden box was wrenched off, and property consisting of Rs. 132 in cash, a gold ornament valued at Rs. 25, and thirty-three pieces of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 10, were stolen from it.—The house of Kadarimul Koopchund, at Pinjrapole, was broken into on Monday night, and property consisting of gold and silver ornaments, and silk wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs 128, was stolen from a box which was found removed and broken open on the balcony of the house. The thief, Narayen Ghotoo, was arrested at half-past 3 o'clock yesterday morning, by two policemen in plain clothes, who were patrolling about that locality. The thief had the stolen silk wearing apparel wrapped round him. Narayen Ghotoo was yesterday charged before Mr. Crawley-Boevey with the offence of housebreaking and theft of the said property. He was convicted and sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

TIGER-SHOOTING AT KHANDALLA.—Mr. W. Summers shot a tigress at Khandalla at four o'clock on Thursday morning. The animal measured seven feet in length, and was only about eight feet away from the shikari when it was shot with No. 6 shot from a No. 12 breech-loader.—*Deccan Herald.*

IMPORTANT CAPTURE OF THIEVES.—Our readers may remember that about two months ago, Lieut. Cloete, R.H.A., was robbed of his uniform, a clock, and other effects to the value of about Rs. 2,000; and we are now glad to inform them that the Cantonment police have succeeded in discovering the thieves. A clock was sold in the bazaar which answered to the description of that lost by Mr. Cloete, and this was subsequently recognised by that officer as his property. On Sunday morning Mr. J. W. Collett proceeded to Kirkee, accompanied by Mr. Randall and others of the force, and a searching inquiry which lasted until 2 a.m. resulted in the arrest of four men, viz., a police sepoy, lately employed as a Government messenger, a ramoosee, a Sonar, and a *pan-supari* wallah. The box was discovered to have been thrown down a well in Kirkee, and the clothing has been recovered, but denuded of the lace, which was stripped off in the sepoy's house, and melted down by the Sonar. The examination of the first prisoner (the police sepoy) was commenced on Monday.—*Deccan Herald.*

CONTRACT DISPUTE.—At Poona, on Monday, the case of Bejonjee Chandabhoy Parsi *vs.* the S. Maratha Railway Company, in which a claim of Rs. 26,382-8 was involved was concluded. The circumstances of the case, as stated by the plaintiff, were these. In the month of December, 1883, the plaintiff had been given a contract of rockcutting in embankment making, &c., at miles Nos. 14, 15, and 16 of the Southern Mahratta Railway line, and at the very time of receiving the contract, he submitted to the Company his tender for the contract given and commenced work. [illegible] spent about Rs. 50,000 as advances to the labourers, [illegible] employed on the work and for the purchase of materials, &c., [illegible]. He worked till the 24th March, 1884. On the 27th of the [illegible] month, he was sent for by Mr. Hallum, Chief Engin[illegible]. He went to Mr. Hallum's office, where he was req[illegible] by that officer to sign a tender containing reduced rat[illegible] of the work mentioned in the contract for which he [illegible] had given in a tender which contained higher rates. The plaintiff refused to sign the tender, but Mr. Hallum [illegible] threatened to take all contracts out of his hands, if he did not sign the tender of reduced rates. He eventually signed it therefore. The amount of the claim was made up as follows:—Work done from December, 1883 to March, 1884, at tender rates Rs. 6,613-0-0. At defendants own rates from March, 1884, to March, 1886, on account of rock cutting embankments, &c., Rs. 9,651-0-0; price of sundry work, Rs. 7,196-12-0; deposit money, Rs. 2,921-12-0;—total, Rs. 26,382-8-0. The Judge decided the case in favour of the plaintiff, and ordered the defendants to pay him Rs. 25,665-12-2, and the costs of the suit and interest at 6 per cent. per annum from the date of the institution of the suit to the date of satisfaction on the amount above-mentioned. The defendants will bear their own costs.—*Ibid.*

IMPORTANT CASTE DECISION.

THE following judgment was delivered yesterday by Mr. Crawley-Boevey, at the Fort Police Court, in the case of Damodhur Shricrishna *vs.* Janardhun Ramchunder, in which the accused was charged with defamation in respect of a certain caste dispute regarding a resolution passed by the "punch," and subsequently confirmed by the members of the caste in their meeting, of which the accused is president. Mr. Walker appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Dhairyavan appeared for the defence. The Magistrate said: In this case Damodhur Shricrishna, a member of the Kshatrya caste, has laid a criminal information for defamation against Janardhun Ramchundraji, president of the caste, in respect of a punch resolution, dated 16th March 1886, signed by the accused as president of the caste, and circulated by his orders amongst all the members of the caste. The complainant stated in his original information (1) that the "punch" had no power under the rules to pass such resolution, (2) that no such resolution was in fact ever passed by the "punch," (3) that the meeting of the "punch" was irregular, (4) that the statements of fact in the resolution are false and malicious, (5) that the circulation of the resolution by order of the president was irregular and highly injurious. It is clear on the face of the information, and is not denied, that the "punch" resolution which is alleged to be defamatory was signed by the accused in his official capacity as president of the caste. Moreover, it has been formally confirmed by the caste at their meeting of 5th June. If then the accused can be charged with committing the criminal offence of defamation, a similar charge might apparently be brought against all who voted for the resolution at the meetings of the 16th March and the 5th June. Even assuming that there was any irregularity in the proceedings of the "punch," which took place on the 16th March, that fact alone could hardly make the president personally and solely responsible in a Criminal Court. Moreover, the formal confirmation of the caste at the meeting of the 5th June clearly shows that the majority of the caste accepted and approved the resolution of the 16th March, which is now charged as defamatory. Again, even assuming the truth of all the statements made in the information, it appears to me that there is no lawful ground for charging the accused with defamation in a Criminal Court.

(1) As president of the caste it is not defamation for the accused to impute any thing that is true regarding the complainant if it be for the good of the caste, that the imputation should be made and published. The truth of the imputation is now denied by the complainant, but it was established both at the "punch" meeting of the 6th March and the caste meeting of the 5th June. The fact that the resolution was confirmed by the caste on the 5th June clearly shows that a majority of the caste considered the imputation to be true, and to have been made for the public good of the caste. (2) Again it is not defamation to express in good faith any opinion whatsoever respecting the conduct of the complainant touching any public question of interest to the caste. Even supposing that the imputations contained in the resolution of the 16th March had been made on the president's personal responsibility, he appears to have had a right to make them, and I do not think that he could be held personally liable in a Criminal Court. In the present case the accused only signed the resolution in his official capacity as president. (3) Again it is not defamation for a person having lawful authority over another to pass in good faith any censure on the conduct of that other in matters to which such lawful authority relates. The accused is president of the caste, and as such is in a position of recognised authority over the members of the caste in caste matters. He and the majority of the "punch" appear to have considered it necessary to express such censure as is implied in the resolution of the 16th March. On the evidence before me, I hold that the resolution, whether regular or irregular, was clearly passed in good faith, and was signed by the president in his official capacity. (4) Again it is not defamation to make an imputation on the character of another provided the imputation be made in good faith for the protection of the interest of the person making it, or of any other person or for the public good. I have already held that the imputation was unquestionably made in good faith, and I entertain no doubt that the resolution was considered to be for the public good of the caste. For the reasons assigned, I have no hesitation in discharging the accused under the provisions of sections 253 C. C. P., and I regret the trouble, expense and annoyance to which the accused has been subjected by the institution of these proceedings, for which, so far as I can see, there was no valid excuse or justification. If the complainant felt himself to be unlawfully injured by the "punch" resolution of the 16th March 1886, he had a perfect right to appeal to the Civil Court for redress, but to allow him nine months after the resolution was passed, or after the resolution had been formally confirmed by the whole caste, to lay a criminal information against the president, strikes me as plainly unjust to the accused, and as involving a decided abuse of the Criminal Courts. It is impossible to disconnect these proceedings with the fact that about the time when the information was filed, civil proceedings were instituted in the High Court against Janardhun Ramchunder and other defendants in respect of some of the caste disputes referred to in the present case. Had this fact been brought at the time to the Magistrate's notice, he would I think probably have refused any process at all to issue. It is clear that if persons who are censured or punished by the caste authorities are at liberty whenever they choose to prosecute for defamation the president of the caste, none would be ever willing to hold such office, or to incur such great responsibility. Proceedings like the present appear to me to strike unfairly at the root of the caste method of dealing with caste offences, and I cannot but think that Janardhun Ramchunder has been unjustly treated in being compelled to defend his action as president in a Criminal Court against allegations of a member of the caste, who, smarting under caste discipline, appears to have been plainly actuated by malicious motives in attempting in concert with others to make the president of the caste personally and solely responsible for a resolution of the "punch" which he was in his official capacity obliged to sign, and which had been formally confirmed by the whole caste.

I discharge the accused under section 253 C. C. P.

THE MAJOR LYONS FUND.

	Rs.
Colonel Penny	30
Mr. E. Freeborn	10
Mr. H. E. Abbott, "Indian Planters' Gazette"	20
Total ...Rs.	60
Previously acknowledged	290
Total......Rs.	350

THE following is a list of Poona subscriptions on behalf of the family of the late Major Lyons:—

	Rs.
Colonel E. R. Coker and Officers of the Durham Light Infantry	145
Lady Sassoon	50
Mrs. Ardaseer Hormasjee Wadia	50
Major-General R. R. Gillespie, C.B.	50
Colonel C. A. Goodfellow, R.E.	50
Major J. Hill, R.E.	50
Mr. R. W. Steid	30
Sir Thos. Thompson, Bt.	25
Mr. P. H. Cama, C.I.E.	25
Mr. John Pile, Secunderabad	25
Colonel H. J. Hallowes	20
The Hon'ble Kazi Shahabudin C.S.I.	20
Major W. C. Riddall	20
Rev. E. Jenkins Bowen	20
Lieut. George Collyer, Kurrachee	20
Mr. John Nicholson, Kurnool District	20
Mr. W. G. Taplin	20
Major A. N. Rochfort, R.A.	15
Mr. E. C. Ozanne	15
Major-General Torin Thatcher	10
Field Officer	10
Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Corballis	10
Major H. C. M. Woods, R.A.	10
Major M. J. Hickley	10
Major R. L. Shaw	10
Surgeon-Major J. Prendergast	10
Sirdar Khan Bahadoor Dustoor Hoshang Jamasp	10
Mr. A. H. Plunkett	10
Captain G. R. Challenor, R A.	10
Captain Reginald D. Pyrke	10
Captain H. A. Bennett	10
Lieutenant H. G Ricardo, R.A.	10
Lieutenant Henry Melvill	10
Lieutenant Ernest A Dickinson	10
Lieutenant Graham Young	10
Lieutenant George F. Moore	10
Mr. E. M. Walton	10
Mr. Edwin Hughes	10
Mr. T. B. Fry	10
Mr. R. C. Wroughton	10
Mr. J. Hammes	10
Mr. Henry A. Hall	10
Mr. Fra[illegible]s Stockinger	10
Mr. J. Lewis, Kurrachee	10
Mr. H. W. Lewis, Ratnagiri	10
Mr. John Riding, Mhow	10
Mr. James W. Wilkinson, Bombay	10
Mr. John W. S. Dracup, Gogo	10
Sums under 10 Rupees—	
Royal Artillery, Kirkee	28
Royal Dublin Fusiliers	25
Others	69
Total......Rs.	1,092

CRICKET.

BOMBAY PROPRIETARY *vs.* CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS.

A CRICKET MATCH was played on Saturday between the students of the Bombay Proprietary and the Cathedral High Schools, in which the former won by an innings and 27 runs.

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Waller, b Tapia	0	b Tapia	6
Leggett, b Tapia	1	b Daboo	2
Wright, b Tapia	10	b Daboo	2
James, b Tapia	8	b Tapia	2
Fido, b Tapia	0	run out	1
Rix, c Bapasola, b Tapia	16	b Tapia	0
Irvine, c Watcha, b Tapia	1	c Patell, b Tapia	2
Rix C, b Daboo	1	c Patell, b Tapia	1
Hardie, b Daboo	0	c Watcha, b Tapia	0
Fido J, b Tapia	0	b Tapia	0
Spooner, not out	2	b Tapia	0
		Extras	3
Total	39	Total	19

BOMBAY PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.

1st Innings.

Doobash, J C, b James	2
Diventry, C, b James	1
Dhoolap, b James	0
Patell, J, b James	2
Watcha, G R, c Hardie, b Hardie	2
Bapasola, not out	59
Tapia, D B, b James	9
Daboo, P C, b James	3
Mussidia, b James	0
Reporter, R M, b Hardie	0
Daboo, N, b Hardie	2
Extras	5
Total	85

Y. M. C. A. ATHLETIC CLUB *vs.* G. I. P. R. GENL. T. MANAGER'S OFFICE C. CLUB.

A MATCH was played on the Carlton ground between the Y. M. C. A. Athletic Club and the G. T. M.'s Office Cricket Club on Saturday. Three of the players, namely Messrs. Boileau, A. Harrington and Lake are members of both clubs, but played on the G. T. M.'s Office side, and two other members of the Y. M. C. A. A. Club, Messrs. H. Harrington and Winckler, were unable to play. This will account, to some extent, for the crushing defeat that the Y. M. C. A. Athletic Club sustained.

Y. M. C. A. ATHLETIC CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Engel, c George, b Rhenius	8	Engel, c Boileau	0
King, b Boileau	0	King, b Boileau	1
O'Leary, not out	0	O'Leary, not out	0
McClumpha, c and b Boileau	1		
Lane, c and b Rhenius	0		
F Clark, c Boileau, b Rhenius	2		
Waller, c and b Boileau	0		
Shilstone, c Gamble, b Boileau	1		
Pryer, b Rhenius	1		
Plunkett, c and b Boileau	1		
W Waller, run out	0		
Extras	5		
Total	19	Total	1

GENL. T. MANAGER'S OFFICE CRICKET CLUB.

1st Innings.

Lake, b Engel	12
Clark, b Engel	19
Mayers, b Clark	27
Gamble, c and b Engel	27
Boileau, b Engel	0
George, b Engel	14
Harrington c and b Clark	6
Bice, b Clark	2
Rhenius, c Waller, b Clark	0
Watson, b Clark	1
Hussey, not out	1
Extras	4
Total	113

H. M. S. TYNE.

H. M. S. TYNE, Commander W. E. Tarwall, arrived in the Bombay harbour early yesterday morning from Colombo, which port she left on the 7th instant. She has on board a naval supernumerary of 145 men (among them being twenty-two officers), belonging to her Majesty's men-of-war and other vessels stationed in the Australian seas. These, being either invalids, or having been paid off, or promoted from the gun-boats Nelson, Harrier, Lark, Swinger, Diamond, Myrmidon and others, are in addition with the paid-off 18 officers and 178 crew, belonging to the H. M. S. Briton, which is shortly to go under the auctioneer's hammer, and a few private individuals proceeding home. The Tyne experienced fine weather, after having left Australia, as far as the Australian height; but encountered a rather strong gale from North-west till she got to St. George's Sound. From thence till she arrived at Colombo on Thursday, the 7th instant, she continued to be backed by favourable winds; but met with the S. W. Monsoon gales during her trip from the latter place to Bombay. The Briton will be paid off into the Tyne on or about Thursday next, and the latter will sail from Bombay on the Saturday following.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 12.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

A CLAIM TO PROPERTY AFTER TWENTY YEARS.

DHARSEY LUDHA *vs.* DEVKAVAROO, WIDOW.

THE plaintiff claimed to be entitled to certain landed properties, to the rents and profits thereof, and to damages for an injunction obtained by the defendant for the appointment of a receiver, &c. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, with Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Mansookhram and Damodhur, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Lang, with the Hon. Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, and Dinshaw, appeared for the defendant.

The circumstances under which the plaintiff made the claim were these. In 1860 he was possessed of four houses and a vacant piece of ground; and being about to leave for his native country, he entrusted the properties to Canjee Oomersey and Damodhur Canjee upon trust to collect and accumulate the rents for him and to manage them for him until he should return to Bombay, when they were to make over to him the properties and the moneys collected by them. Plaintiff returned to Bombay in 1880, that is after twenty years, when he found that both Canjee and Damodhur, his trustees, had died, and that all his property was in the possession of the defendant, executrix of the late Damodhur Canjee. Plaintiff discovered that the defendant had falsely represented to the Collector of Bombay that the premises were the ancestral property of her late husband, and had thus got them transferred to her name. They had formerly stood in the name of the plaintiff's father, Ludha Kessowjee, who had bought them in 1839 from one Rustomjee Bomonjee. The buildings that formerly stood on the properties had, since the plaintiff's departure from Bombay, been pulled down, and new buildings erected in their stead. The monthly rental realised by the plaintiff formerly was Rs. 50. He prayed that he may be declared entitled to those properties and to an account of the rents, that an account may be taken, and that the defendant may be restrained from dealing with the properties. The defendant disputed the plaintiff's claim altogether. The properties were for thirty years the properties in their own right of Damodhur Canjee and Canjee Oomersey; and since the death of Damodhur, in 1873, the defendant had been in possession of them as his widow and executrix of his will, not as trustee for the plaintiff. She denied the material allegations of the plaintiff; and submitted that, even if the plaintiff were decreed to be entitled to recover the properties in question, he ought to make full compensation to the defendant and her tenants for the buildings erected upon the land and for the improvements and additions made to the properties. Besides, the suit was barred by the law of limitation, and it ought to be dismissed with costs. The plaintiff called several witnesses to show that the properties formerly belonged to him; but the evidence had not finished at the rising of the Court.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Clan Buchanan in the Prince's Dock this evening at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Bengal, Capt. W. B. Andrew, sailed yesterday for London with the Europe mails and the following additional passengers:—

For London.—Capt. Campbell, Col. C. T. W. Penton, Mr. R. C. Carr and Col. Wallace.

For Venice.—Mr. Masotti, Mrs. Reilly, Mr. F. Von Bock.

For Gibraltar.—Mr. J. F. Pacheco.

MADRAS.

THE ASSISTANT RESIDENT AT BANGALORE.—Major D. Robertson has given over charge of his office to Mr. King, B.A., L.L. B., Major Robertson left last evening, to take up his appointment as First Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad, and Secretary for Berar to the Resident. During the short time Major Robertson was here, he was a very popular member of Bangalore society; he will be much missed.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

AN APPEAL AGAINST ACQUITTAL.—Mr. E. B. Powell, Acting Government Pleader, appeared on Thursday last, on behalf of Government, before their Lordships the Chief Justice and Justice Parker, on the Appellate Side of the High Court, and appealed against the acquittal, by the Sessions Judge of Salem, of eight prisoners who had been tried for murder. The prisoners were charged with the murder of one Gooroonadan, whilst extorting from him a confession, in regard to some offence. The 6th, 7th and 8th prisoner's were also charged with abetment of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, with the view of extorting a confession. The prisoners in the case were (1) Petchamoah, Head Constable (2) Iygoondie Constable, (3) Hagashari, constable (4) the Munsiff of Chitter, (5) Munsiff of Yerrapully, (6) Munsiff of Vellavully (7) Poonnanaloo, an inhabitant of a village, and (8) Abbasamy, a constable. Mr. Powell submitted that all the eight prisoners ought to have been convicted of murder. The facts of the case were that a report was made to the Village Munsiff of Chittoor, on the 1st August last, that a theft had taken place on the previous night in the house of one Chinnappa Asary (18th witness) who was a goldsmith. This man had received certain gold jewellery from one of the Village Munsiffs, and the jewellery had been stolen from his house. An enquiry was made at the house of the 4th prisoner (Village Munsiff, Chittoor,) and some Koravars in the village were arrested on suspicion and detained in custody, until evening, when all, except one man, were sent away, and told to return on the following morning. Accordingly, on that morning, they returned, and were taken to a temple; there some toties joined them, all the prisoners being present. The temple was situated in a remote part of the village and was not often visited by the villagers. One of the toties was then sent to bring Koodoonjee. The deceased was also sent for. Both Koodonjee and deceased were then beaten with sticks, and sandals, with the view of getting them to confess to the theft of the gold jewellery. Koodonjee was subsequently released, but deceased, after being given some water to drink, was further illtreated, and died from the effects of the illtreatment. The learned Judge, in acquitting the prisoners, said that the death of deceased was caused accidentally, and was the result of a drunken fight. Mr. Powell submitted that the oral evidence in the case showed, beyond all doubt, that death was not the result of a drunken fight. Their Lordships, after hearing Counsel, said that they would take time to consider their decision, and would deliver the same on Monday.—*Times.*

THE LATE GENERAL WAY.—The *Madras Standard* speaking of the funeral of the late General Way, says.—There was a very large attendance at the funeral, composed of all castes and creeds, but the most pathetic part of the proceedings, was to see his most favourite horse, which he always mounted, cry most piteously. On the funeral cortage entering the cemetery, the horse broke loose from the keeper and scaled the walls of the cemetery and was a silent witness of his master's interment. Another instance of equine fidelity.

THE KNIFE IN COORG.—A correspondent writes to a Bangalore paper that assaults have been frequent of late in Coorg. During one of the Coorgs' feasts in Battiethnad a grievous assault was made on one Chemira Belliapa by some of his neighbours. The medical officer has certified that the hurt is serious. The case is under Police enquiry. Another case of a more serious nature, occurred in Beponad. Curiously different versions of this occurrence are abroad. The person assaulted is a well-to-do young man, named Bettiapah, his principal assailant being a tenant of his. A quarrel arose about the payment of the balance of rent, and the parties came to blows. The tenant's son, a young chap of about 15 or 16, joined his father in the assault, armed with a knife with which he slashed the young landlord across his head, face and neck. Belliaph was in evil cause, for while the tenant held him fast by the legs, the boy standing on a raised platform outside the house, was cutting and stabbing him from above. One blow was a very dagerous one; the others fortunately were not of so grave a nature. Belliapah at last fell senseless. Four or five persons who had followed Belliapah, heard his cry for help and run to his rescue. Each of these men got a severe cut from the knife of the young savage, who, as before observed stood on advantageous ground. At last he was disarmed by the blow of a long stick. This blow knocked the knife out of his hand and fractured his forearm. The father and his nice son were soon arrested by the Police.

BURMA.

RIVER PATROL.—The establishment of a river patrol police force, under Mr. Faithfull, is a move in the right direction. The force is to consist of nine steam launches, which are to be manned by lascar crews, and a force of 12 sepoys will be on board each launch, each of which is to carry a Gardiner gun. These launches will patrol the navigable rivers and creeks both in Upper and Lower Burma.—*Mandalay Herald.*

A MUNICIPALITY FOR MANDALAY.—It affords us much pleasure to announce that the Local Administration is as anxious and willing to establish such an institution in the town as the residents are anxious to have it. Indeed, the question of forming a Municipality for Mandalay is no new thing, but has always been one of the objects of the Local Administration from the very beginning, and, at the present moment (we speak from authentic intimation) a scheme for the establishment of a Municipality is under consideration by the Government of India.—*Ibid.*

MODERN CIVILIZATION.—A somewhat original departmental punishment was recently awarded to a policeman who had made a stupid blunder in a case. He was ordered by the District Superintendent of Rangoon, to write out the definition of rioting in the Penal Code one hundred times! This should have the effect of enforcing it on his memory, and if due attention is paid to the quality of the handwriting it is perhaps a better punishment than inflicting a fine, which probably from a police point of view would necessitate bribe-taking to recoup the policeman's diminished finances.—*Rangoon Times.*

ILLEGAL GRATIFICATION.—The great illegal gratification case was concluded on Friday in the Assistant Magistrate's Court, Mr. A. Vaillant, Government Prosecutor, appearing for the crown and Mr. VanSomeren, Barrister-at-law for the defence. The accused Tha Boh as our readers will remember, stands charged with having given fifty rupees as an illegal gratification to Assistant Superintendent Moung Myo for having shown favour to one Oung Bah while in thee custody of the police on a charge of having attempted to wage war against the Queen. The Boh called only one witness, his wife, Mah Mai. She said that on the day prior to Oung Bah's departure to Mandaly, he went to her husband's house accompanied by Poh Mya and Chwet Nee asked him to accompany them to Assistant Superintendent Moung Myo's house in order to bid him farewell. That her husband agreed to go with them, and she saw Poh Mya give him fifty rupees, and heard him ask Tha Boh to give it to Moung Myo's children to buy cakes with. That they all then left the house together. His Worship reserved judgment.—*Ibid.*

HONOUR AMONG DACOITS:—The dacoit who was shot last Thursday (June 30th) night by the *yaswoot goung* at the village of Waizo in the Hanthawady district was only wounded severely, but as his companions were not able to carry him off, and as they feared to leave him behind alive, they hacked him to death. His body was brought into Rangoon and had no less then five severe incised wounds on it, one of them being right across the back of the neck almost decapitating him. He has been identified by the villagers as a man named Nga Shew Tsin. We are glad to learn that Mr. Miller, District Superintendent of Police, who promptly repaired to the place, has succeeded in arresting five of the gang.—*Ibid.*

RANGOON TRAMWAYS.—On the afternoon of the 4 inst, another section of the city tramway was successfully opened. At five o'clock, on the invitation of the enterprising proprietor, Mr. J. W. Darwood, the Municipal Commissioners, Municipal Officials and a few friends met at the depot in Montgomery Street, and proceeded by special train down Soolay Pagoda Road and along Dalhousie Street, to what has hitherto been the terminus at the foot of William Street, Lammadaw.—*Ibid.*

THE LATE MR. VINTON.—At the last meeting of the Rangoon Educational Syndicate, it was proposed by the Rev. J. E. Marks, D.D., seconded by Mr. J. H. Gilbert, and carried unanimously, that this meeting desires to record its sense of the loss which the Syndicate have sustained by the untimely death of the Rev. J. B. Vinton, D. D, and that the Registrar do convey the respectful sympathy of the Syndicate to the members of the late Dr. Vinton's family in their bereavement.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

Amount to be remitted during 1887-88	£13,111,000
Remitted from 1st April 1887 to 2nd July 1887.	£1,721,700
Balance to be remitted from 3rd July 1887 to 31st March, 1888	£11,392,300

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT JAFFNA.

THE Jubilee celebrations at Jaffna has been marred by a terrible accident, resulting in the loss of three lives and the injuring of about seventeen others. The following account of the occurrences appears in the *Times of Ceylon*:—

The accident occurred by the bursting of a English rocket, which had been handed to a Tamil bystander who, without authority from any one, ignited the same, and instead of allowing it to ascend, appears to have clung to it, until it burst with a loud report, killing him and two others who were standing close by instantaneously, and throwing a number of others who were in the immediate proximity of the ground. Mr. Chas. Morrison, of the Oriental Bank Corporation, was standing close by them, and is said to have been splashed with the blood of the three men who were killed, as they were shattered to pieces by the force of the concussion. Fortunately, no stampede of those present occurred, or the catastrophe might have assumed very large proportions, as an enormous number of people were present at the time. Seventeen people were so seriously injured as to necessitate their removal to hospital, which was seen to at once by Mr. Twynam, Mr. Morrison and several other Europeans who were present.

BOMBAY DEFENCES.

AN occasional correspondent sends the following to the *Times*:—"Attention has recently been drawn to the great importance of fortifying our coaling stations, and various ports have been pointed out as requiring additional defence, such as Singapore, Cape Town, and even Aden. But the most important harbour in the East, the gate of India, and the centre of naval and commercial life in the Indian Seas, is still undefended, or, rather, so inadequately defended as to be really worse off than if no attempt had been made to fortify it. Bombay, by its position, must always rank as at least the second city in India, and as a port not only for direct trade, but for vessels to call at on their way to other places, sees a great deal of shipping pass annually in and out of its harbour. As a coaling station it is placed very centrally for all Asiatic traffic, and, possibly, the further development of the Indian coal mines at Warora, and a reduction of railway freights, may render it still more important in this capacity, while the construction of a dockyard capable of receiving and repairing the largest ironclads, which has now come within the possibilities of the immediate future, will render Bombay the only harbour of the first class between Malta and Hongkong, and make the question of its safety even more important than it is at present. Placed on the shores of the Arabian Sea, far from any other port, Bombay is specially liable to attack, without warning, in the event of a European war, nor would its capture be otherwise than a great disaster for England. India is now so near, and its commercial activity is so greatly increasing, that the loss of its greatest manufacturing and shipping centre would be far more serious now than it would have been 20 years ago. The business part of the city and all the shipping offices are situated on a low, narrow promontory, stretching from Mazagong to Colaba, having on its inner or south-east side the large harbour, in which the largest vessels can anchor, and on the outer or north-west side the ocean itself, with Malabar Point stretching out and guarding the approach from that side, where, however, no serious attack is likely to be made, as the coast is rocky and the harbour too near to escape attention. Lying thus low the city is about on a level with the deck of an attacking ironclad, and by its great extent presents a surface for attack which could easily be shelled. The public buildings, of which Bombay is justly proud, are situated on this promontory, and are conspicuously visible from the harbour or from the ocean side. The arsenal is situated almost in the centre of the town, while the gun carriage factory and the barracks are in Colaba, as the extreme end of the promontory is called, and exposed to shell fire from both sides, particularly from the mouth of the harbour which is the most probable point of attack.

"The present defences consist of a battery on Colaba Point, others on Oyster Rock and Middle Ground, two islands in the harbour itself, and one on Malabar Point, near Government-house, the object of which is to prevent an attack from that side, and which in no way contributes to the defence of the harbour. Of these the most important is the battery on Colaba Point, as this would be the first to engage an enemy advancing to the attack of the harbour, and would keep it in view until it reached the dockyard. The guns in the batteries are mounted, some *en barbette* and some protected with bonnettes, no embrasures being possible on account of the wide lateral range required. Of the guns at present mounted on this position two are 10-inch rifled muzzle-loading guns, and one a muzzle-loader of 38 tons; there will, however, be another of the same size in position shortly. The guns on the works consist of 7-inch, 9-inch, 10-inch, and 12·5-inch guns, but all of the old muzzle-loading pattern, with an extreme range for the heaviest natures of about 5,500 yards, and very indifferent accuracy at much over half that distance. When the works were first designed these guns were the best available, but the advances in artillery have lately been so rapid that before the works are completed the guns provided are obsolete. It stands to reason that it is useless to rely on ordnance of this description for the defence of an exposed harbour which is liable to be attacked by a first-class fleet, for the batteries would be destroyed and the city itself shelled without the enemy's fleet coming within range of the shore guns. Sufficient time has been spent in considering the question, and the Indian Government should not permit any father delay, but should at once take steps to bring the defences up to the requisite strength. To do this it is absolutely necessary to provide breech-loading long range guns for the advanced points on the harbour side. For instance, two breech-loading 43-tons guns at Colaba Battery and two on the islands are the minimum required for the most ordinary defence of such a position, and to these four heavy guns should be added a dozen 6-inch breech-loaders and some quick-firing guns on the Hotchkiss principle to resist any attempt at a rush or boat attack. The present 9-inch and 10-inch guns might be removed to some less important harbour, or handed over to the Volunteers for auxiliary defence.

"The whole of the 38-ton muzzle-loaders should be placed in the Malabar Point Battery, where they would do good service in case of an attack on that side, the advanced position of the battery enabling them to keep ships at a good distance even though armed with modern ordnance. In addition to the long range guns required for the shore defences, two floating batteries or coast defence vessels should be permanently stationed at the port, which by moving out about three miles and engaging a hostile fleet would completely prevent them from approaching close enough to shell the city and dockyard. The great danger to which Bombay is exposed is not so much capture, because that implies a hand-to-hand encounter, in which the shortrange weapons now available would be as useful as the more powerful breech-loaders, but a complete destruction by bombardment from the sea without striking a blow in return and without a single ship of the enemy's fleet coming within range. To prevent this catastrophe, which would paralyse trade in India for some time, long range guns and floating batteries are absolutely necessary. But even when the armament is brought up to modern requirements, the necessary defences will be far from complete. A city like Bombay, with a large commercial population, both Europan and native, cannot send all its non combatants away when attacked, as might be possible in a regular cantonment, and masses of unarmed noncombatants running distractedly about would greatly hinder the work of defence, besides exposing themselves excessively, owing to the low lying ground on which the city is built, and causing great trouble about their commissariat for the supply of food to such a mass will become almost impossible when the regular supply of food is checked. The attack on a city like Bombay would be continuous, and the guns would have to be worked by reliefs, in which most of the Europeans would be included, and to carry this out effectually means must be found to insure them a safe place to sleep in while off duty, as without sufficient rest they would easily break down under the heavy work of manning the guns. Even supposing that all the women and children were sent off to Poona, as might be possible, and should certainly be attempted, it would still be necessary to provide bombproof casemates near the works for the protection of the sick and the men off duty and cover for the mass of the citizens somewhere further in the city, near Parel. This need not be very strong, as very few shell could reach that part, but the casemates near Colaba would have to be made as strong almost as the batteries themselves. It is a pity that the rocky nature of the Bombay soil pervents much digging, as the water works its way through at about six feet below the surface, and also that it is a city absolutely devoid of cellars. The mass of the people might, perhaps, be forced back to a safe distance, but only if the enemy's fleet did not approach too near. The squadron in those waters is quite unfit to resist a fleet such as would be sent against it, and, consequently, the whole question of defence hinges in the shore and floating batteries. The first requisite for the Bombay defences is efficient ordnance, the second is efficient protection.

BHOWNUGGUR GONDAL RAILWAY.

RETURN of rainfall (during the last 24 hours) as registered at 6 a.m. on 8th July 1887.

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Ghadechi	[illegible]	18	Chuda	[illegible]	[illegible]
Songad	[illegible]	41	Chital	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dhola	13	61	Jetpur	3	70

INDIAN COMPANIES.

THE fourth ordinary general meeting of his Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company (Limited) was held on the 22nd June at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, Lieutenant-General Sir R. J. Meade, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., presiding. In proposing a resolution adopting the report and accounts and confirming the payments made to the members on the 1st of January by way of interest or dividend, the chairman expressed regret at the unexpected delay which had taken place in reaching the Singareni coalfields. Great difficulties had been experienced in obtaining labour for the works, and the delay was attributable wholly to the fact. The rails only reached the coalfields on the 4th inst. Mr. Furnivall, their engineer, hoped to have the work sufficiently completed to admit of the whole of that part of the line to the coalfields being opened in the course of the autumn. For the construction of the remaining portions of the line, from Dornakul to the British frontier, and from the British frontier to Bezwada, contracts had been entered into which they had every reason to believe would materially expedite the completion of those sections; and as a considerable portion of the permanent way material had already reached Bezwada, the progress from that place should be steady. The additional outlay on the Secunderabad-Warangal section during the half-year had been £41,880, bringing up the cost of that section of the line to £4,780 per mile. The Government consulting engineer, in his report on that line, had recorded an opinion most creditable to Mr. Furnivall and those who had carried out the work. The total expenditure on the Warangal and Dornakul section, and the mineral branch of the coalfields, including also a small outlay on the frontier section, during the half-year had been £29,158. The balance at the credit of the capital account at the end of December last was £590,540, which the directors confidently hoped would suffice to complete those sections. There was also a balance of £12,000 due on the debentures, but they expected to realise that sum in the course of next month. The revenue account showed that the gross earnings for the half year had been Rs. 781,127, and the working expenses had been 46 per cent., leaving the net earning at Rs. 421,771 to be paid over to the Nizam's Government as against the guaranteed interest account. The earnings were the largest yet realised, and the ratio of working expenses was the lowest in the history of the line. The coaching and goods traffic showed increases respectively of Rs. 83,337 and Rs. 137,390 as compared with the corresponding half of 1885, but in the six months under review 87 more miles were working than in the December half of 1885. The traffic on the Secunderabad-Warangal section was as yet only partially developed. They had been seriously injured by the imposition, last February, by the Warangal Municipality, of taxes in the nature of transit dues on produce coming to the railway at that place. Representations were made to the Nizam's Government, and at length his Highness issued, under his own signature, a decree suppressing the obnoxious impost. As regarded the prospects of traffic from the Bezwada side on the completion of the railway to that place. Mr. Furnivall was of opinion that they promised very well. The report of Mr. Hughes on the Singareni coalfields strongly supported the most sanguine expectations that had been entertained as to the coal traffic over the company's line. On the other hand, a large portion of the country through which their line ran was at present very sparsely populated. The company had continued to benefit in their cash remittances to India by the very low rates of exchange. The funds for paying the dividend and interest for the current half-year had been paid in by the Government of his Highness, and the usual warrants would be issued on the 30th inst. Mr. O. C. Waterfield seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously, and the retiring directors and auditors were afterwards re-elected.

The 24th ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited) was held on the 24th June at the City Terminus Hotel, Mr. J. R. Boyson in the chair. In moving the adoption of the report the chairman stated that by many the company was treated as an ordinary tea concern, but the fact was that the estates which had been taken over by the Company were taken over at a time when they were obliged to foreclose the mortgages, and many of the properties had been allowed to go almost to a state of ruin. He congratulated them that they had been able to reduce the debentures by £645,400. Their object was to reduce the debenture liability to £150,000, but he did not think they would be able to decrease it much below that. When that was accomplished the shareholder might look forward to the probability of a dividend. During the year property had been realized to the extent of Rs. 2,76,217 and it was satisfactory to know that they had realized Rs.56,952 in excess of the amount at which those properties stood in the balance sheet. Their Satsoykia property had improved in value, and its rental had been somewhat increased, so that when they sold it they would, no doubt, obtain a more satisfactory price for it than appeared in the balance-sheet. According to a telegram which they had received from India they had made, up to the 11th inst., 478,800lb. of tea. The latest report as regarded the weather was that in Cachar and Sylhet it was good; in Assam it was favourable for manufacture; but in Darjeeling it was only moderately good. Mr. Bennett, a gentleman who had great experience in the planting, and who had recently been over the whole of the company's estates, and expressed satisfaction with the manner in which they had been planted, had joined the board. Mr. R. P. Harrison, C.S.I., seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

The 35th annual general meeting of the Madras Railway Company was held on the 24th June at the City Terminus Hotel. Mr. G. N. Taylor presided, and in moving the adoption of the report reviewed the progress of the works in course of construction during the half-year, especially calling attention to the advance of the Calicut extension. A hope had been expressed that that the line may be ready for opening on the 1st of September, but from information which had reached him he was disposed to think that the end of the year would be the earliest date. The reconstruction of the Penner, Chittravati, and Papaghni bridges would involve a large expenditure of money, a proportion of which was chargeable to revenue. The first bridge to be taken in hand was the Penner, measures being taken meanwhile to insure the safety of the traffic on the two others. The estimated cost of the Penner bridge was nearly eight lakhs, of which nearly two lakhs would be charged to revenue. The rebuilding of that bridge was set on foot towards the end of 1884, and it was now approaching completion. The Chittravati bridge was the next to be taken in hand. These works had involved a large expenditure in the engineering department, and would have prepared the shareholders in some measure for the financial results shown in the report. Owing to a reduction in the fare from 2 to 1½ pies, from July 1, the number of third-class passengers carried had been nearly half a million more than in the corresponding period of 1885. They hoped to see better results from that concession, and the prospects of the coming half-year were eminently encouraging. Their goods traffic continued to increase. The transaction with the Secretary of State in connection with the Bellary branch was completed. The mileage of their system still appeared at 851 miles, but the 30 odd miles of the Bellary branch would have to be deducted in future, and on the other hand there would have to be added the length of the Calicut and Palghat extensions. Sir T. Pycroft seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously, and the retiring directors and auditors were re-elected.

THE FRENCH ELOPEMENT.

SOME excitement was caused in Dover on June 23 on its becoming known that Mdlle. de Campos and M. Mielvacque, whose case has been creating so much sensation at Paris, were staying with their friends at one of the hotels near the pier. They arrived at Dover by the Belgian mail packet on the Wednesday morning from Ostend, where they had travelled from Brussels. Soon after a French police officer called at the police station, [illegible] a warrant for the arrest of the fugitives, and requested the assistance of the police. Finding that they questioned his right to interfere, the French officer proceeded to London. He returned to Dover on the following morning in company with the Spanish Consul. The question as to the right of the police authorities to arrest the lady again arose. Mdlle deCampos is stated to be twenty-seven years of age, and the superintendent, Mr. Sanders, contended that she had arrived at an age to judge for herself, and that he was powerless to interfere, the lady being unwilling to leave M. Mielvacque. It was then decided, on the advice of Superintendent Sanders, that an interview should take place between the two parties. An interview accordingly took place, and the Spanish Consul entered into a long statement to Mdlle de Campos respecting the man she had allied herself with. Police-sergeant Suters, who represented Superintendent Sanders, then asked Mdlle. de Campos what she intended to do in the matter. Pointing to M. Mielvacque, Mdlle de Campos said, "I desire that man to be my husband, and, therefore, I do not require any further help from the police." The police then withdrew and subsequently Mdlle de Campos and her friends removed from the hotel to apartments which had been secured for her in Liverpool-street. In an interview with a correspondent, she said she was born at Havana on the 1st of January, 1859. She had been subjected to no violence whatever. As soon as she could arrange matters she intended to proceed to London to be married. Mdlle. de Campos expressed great satisfaction when she was assured that the French authorities could not force her to return to France."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

APPOINTMENT WANTED as General Assistant, Correspondence Clerk and Bookkeeper. European—Reference. "Harry," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FERTILIZER or PLANT FOOD, in half pound and one pound packets. THOMAS BROMLEY, Importer of Plants, Mahim, Bombay.

TO BE LET, a very desirable BUNGALOW at Grant Road. Apply to M. H. MAJU at the Tea Emporium in Church Gate-street.

GLASSWARE and CROCKERY at all Prices to suit all Classes; also Platedware, Elegant and Cheap, Fancy Goods, Toys, Dolls, Fans, Albums, Parasols, and Umbrellas very Cheap. SHROFF BROTHERS.

TASMANIA JAMS—Fresh supply just to hand. Apply sharp. Rs. 3-8 per doz. Co-operative Stores, Ld., Fort, Bombay. W. J. ESSAI.

TASMANIA JAMS, Rs. 3-8 per doz. Cash. Guaranteed fresh and fruity. Apply sharp, Co-operative Stores, Ld., Fort. W. J. ESSAI.

COOKING STOVES, "Victoress" No. 6 and No. 7, with and without Utensils, at reduced prices. Co-operative Stores, Ld., Fort. W. J. ESSAI.

COOKING STOVES, a New invention, made especially to burn Firewood, Rs. 50 with and Rs. 45 without Hot Water Tank. Co-operative Stores, Ld. W. J. ESSAI.

FOR SALE—A BROUGHAM and HORSE in splendid condition; the whole turn-out will cost Rs. 850. Apply to BOMANJEE EDULJEE CASINATH DUBASH, Oak Lane, No. 1.

EXPERIENCED ENGINEER WANTED to work one of H. J. West Ice Machines in Sind. For particulars, apply with Testimonials, to "ICE," care of this paper."

FRUIT! FRUIT!! FRUIT!!! China Pears at Rs. 2 per 100 (can safely travel any distance in Bombay Presidency). Cash with order including Railway freight. Apply to MUNSHI ALI BAKHSH, Agent of Amir Singh and Co., Saharanpur.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Marine-street.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS suitable for two Gentlemen with or without Board. English family. "M. L." 46, Nesbit Road.

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JOHN JEFFREY & Co.'s ALE in hogsheads, In excellent condition. Price Rs. 52 per hogshead. Apply to FINLAY, MUIR and Co.

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TEMPLE BAR, BOMBAY, Breakfasts, Tiffins and Dinners. Steak or Chop, 8 annas. Finest Billiard Saloon in India. TOM SAYERS, Manager.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

ACHEMENES, 12 distinct sorts, valued at Rs. 2-4 per doz. American double Pearl Tuberoses at 4 Annas each. PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross-Road, Bombay.

£6,500,000 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £549,974-10-10 Stg.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street, Fort.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS. A complete stock. Walking Sticks and Sketching Stools. Rs. 7 each. Drugs and Druggists' Sundries sold cheap.—J. BROTHERS & Co., 49, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

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PURE WINE VINEGAR, SAUSAGE, Mortadella, Ham, Bacon, Herrings in Pickle, Thorn Fish, Stock Fish, Walnuts, Italian Rice, Italian Biscuits, Confectionery, at P. CASSANELLO and Co.

LIVERPOOL DRIVING BITS, also Snaffle, Double Snaffle, Pelham, Weymouth, New Market, and great variety of Bits too numerous to describe, always in stock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD., Rampart-row, Bombay.

NEW REGISTERED, ALL WHITE, BLUE LINED, WROUGHT IRON ENAMELLED WARE.—Cups and Saucers, Soup and Dinner Plated Meat, Baking and Curry Dishes, Milk Jugs, Teapots, Tumblers, &c., &c. For illustrated price list, apply to J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

WANTED a thorough Practical CARDER and SPINNER, 25 years' experience of Both Departments, must understand both Revolving Flats and Roller and Clear Cards. First Class References. Address JAMES COCKER, Indian Manufacturing Co., Byculla Flats.

FOR BEST Waterproof Suits, Cloaks, Coats, Superfine Merino Waterproof Coats, Goloshoes, Angola, Scotch and West of India Tweeds, Striped and Coloured Socks and Stockings for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, always apply to Y. A. LACKA & Co., No. 200, Chuckla street, near Jakeria Musjid.

UNCOOKED HAM, ON CUT, also BREAKFAST BACON, at 12 annas per lb.—PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

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SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound, Rs. 2-8; postage, 4 annas.

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WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF DAMAGED HIDES AND SKINS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 12 noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Dharavee, near Mahim, on account of the concerned, a quantity of damaged Hides and Skins ex s.s. "Berenice."

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, July 13, 1887.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

25 cases honey and sensation soap.
20 .. assorted jams and jellies.
1 cask brass wire.
2 cases white handkerchiefs.
2 bales tables covers.
5 .. grey shirtings.
5 cases white mulls.
1 case coloured prints.
10 bales twist No. 20 dubble.

AUCTION SALE OF STORES AND MATERIALS AT THE NEW DHURUMSEY POONJABHOY'S S. & W COMPANY, LIMITED, AT COORLA.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the mill premises, at Coorla, the undermentioned stores, &c., on account of whom it may concern, such as paper, twine, beltings, chains, bobbins, stationery, iron, brass, copper, starch, salt, paint, fillets, shuttles, springs, buffalo and leather picks, hooks, pipes, nails, meters, spindles, looms, engine, clock, and various other articles.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 13th July, 1887.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a solid leather portmanteau, hat-box and some few articles of travelling furniture, &c., the property of the late Mr. N. L. Calvocoressi.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 Handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham
1 ,, ,, second-hand office shigram
1 ,, fast-trotting iron-grey arab horse, quiet in saddle.
1 strong chesnut pony with strong dog-cart and harness

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Pallow or Breach, Candy Road.

On SATURDAY the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagor and on account and at the risk of the mortgagee, the following valuable landed properties:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Pallow Road or Breach Candy Road without the Fort walls of Bombay, and assessed in the books of the Municipality under No. 761, and bounded on the east by a court belonging to the late Vishvanath Vithojee Purbhoo, on the west by the Breach Candy Road aforesaid, on the north by the house of the late Mungajee Ballajee Purbhoo and now of his descendants Balcrishna Vasoodevjee and others, and on the south by the property secondly described.

SECONDLY — All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon in the sub-district of Fort, containing by admeasurement 1274½ square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 56 and 265, and which said messuage is assessed under 763 and bounded on the east by part of the late Vishvanath Vithojee Zaoba, on the west by the Breach Candy Road, on the north by the property firstly hereinbefore described, and on the south by the property of the late ...mbajee Sewjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PLANTS IN TUBS AND POTS AT BYCULLA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Clare Road, Byculla, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of crotons, ferns, palms, roses and other valuable plants too numerous to describe, the property of Dr. THOMAS BLANEY.

Catalogues will be published and the plan will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 13th July 1887.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,

FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,

TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street,
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MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
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MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts teeth under N. C. Gas,
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"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

∴ AGENTS WANTED.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

THE SYNDICATE invite applications for the POST of ASSISTANT REGISTRAR, vacant by the retirement of RAO SAHEB GANPATRAO MOROBA PITALE. Salary Rs. 200, rising by yearly increments of Rs. 10 per mensem to Rs. 300. Pension dependent on approved good service. Candidates must be between the age of 25 and 31. They should submit certificate of age and of physical fitness. Applications to be addressed to the undersigned on or before the 16th instant.

N.B.—Personal canvass is strictly prohibited.

By order,
P. PETERSON, M.A., D. Sc.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 1st July, 1887.

NOVELTIES!!!

IN

DRESS MATERIALS!!

AND

MILLINERY!!

LADIES who are anxious to get an idea of the SEASON'S FASHIONS cannot do better than pay a visit to

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN,

EAST STREET,

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MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 12.

REUTER'S usual London financial telegram of yesterday presents no new feature. Consols remain at 101⅜, French Rentes at 109¼, and the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan at 102¾.

The Mincing Lane markets are also unchanged, with the one exception of a partial decline of 3d. per quarter in Linseed.

COTTON in Liverpool, Reuter says, closed steady with sales of 10,000 bales, including 600 Surats. Spot prices were unaltered, but arrivals were 1-32d. to 3-64d. lower. In New York yesterday a drop of ⅛ cent took place in ready Cotton and 12 points in November futures, the result no doubt of the comparatively favorable Bureau return. These favorable early developments, however, do not by any means ensure proportionate crops. In the last two seasons for instance drought in August was what reduced the out-turn, and while a crop that starts well has admittedly a better chance, good condition now merely adds to the favorable probabilities without giving the certainty of a single additional bale. In the meantime prices ready and for at least a couple of months ahead are not based on the New Crop so much as the existing statistical position.

We have still an exceedingly quiet market to record here. Prices are tending lower without enabling exporters to operate, and very few purchases take place from day to day. We hear of 500 bales Bombay pressed Westerns having changed hands at Rs. 176; 200 bales up-country pressed at Rs. 179½ to Rs. 180; 300 bales Dholleras at Rs. 183; and 50 bales Ginned Dharwar at Rs. 179½ per candy. New Broach is now offering at Rs. 217, perhaps Rs. 216, without finding buyers.

WHEAT so far as actual business goes is perfectly stagnant. Shippers are only buying occasional parcels to complete absolute requirements, and for Future delivery both buyers and sellers hold aloof. Prices are unchanged but nominal.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,919	bales.
Wheat	18,538	cwts.
Linseed	4,673	,,
Rapeseed	2,001	,,
Gingelly	1,764	,,
Poppy Seed	1,814	,,

FREIGHTS are dull, and now business as it takes place is generally at some slight concession in rate. The current quotations are 18s. 9d. to £1, but we hear that the large steamer Iran has been fixed for Genoa at 18s. 3d.

EXCHANGE is quiet, but we suppose must be called steady, inasmuch as rates are all unchanged from yesterday. The following are closing quotations for ready Bills:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 7-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 27-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 15-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 5 1-16d.	,,
Francs, 3 months' sight	1·79½	,,

For Future delivery Bank Telegraphic is obtainable at 1s. 4 13-16d. for August, 1s. 4 25-32d. for September, and 1s. 4⅞d. for October to December. At these rates, however, there is no demand.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is the turn firmer at Rs. 97⅝ for Fours and Rs. 101¾ to Rs. 102 for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES are generally firm. Bank of Bombays are up to Rs. 772½. Bombay-Burma Trading are lower at Rs. 2,875. Spinning Mills continue steady. Soonderdass have improved to Rs. 650, James Greaves to Rs. 600, Empress to Rs. 662½. Berar Press shares are steadier at Rs. 585. Treacher and Co., Ld., have advanced to Rs. 1,160.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

The *Liverpool Daily Post* of 24th June has the following summary of the Cotton market:—

The market closes steady, with an inclination to recover a portion of the late decline. Only ten days ago the prevalent impression was that prices were about to advance another ⅛d per lb., but instead of this they have declined ⅛d; and only yesterday morning operators were looking for a still further fall. The giving way was caused partly by the collapse of speculation at New York, and partly by the progress of the "short time" movement in Lancashire. New York speculators, however, appear to have pulled themselves together, while the slight increase in the demand from spinners is interpreted as throwing doubt upon the continuance of the "short time" movement. Hence the firmer tone at the close. As to the general situation there is really no change, and a renewed brisk demand from spinners would lead to a prompt recovery of the recent decline; but if we may judge from the tenor of the advices at hand from Manchester there is little probability of consumers resuming active buying in this market. The decline in prices was not sufficient to materially improve the position of spinners or manufactures, and unless they have been foolish enough to sell Yarn in the expectation of a further fall in Cotton there is nothing to induce them to become large operators.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	ct.	772½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	890
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	660
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	105
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	452
National Bank of India	37,320	$125 / 250		5 pct.	118

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	—4	1,100
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	830
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	235
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	350
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	200	200	Rs. 16	120
Bombay Cotton Press.	10)	125	125	Rs. 14	120
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	580
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	105
East India Press Co.	0	,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,475
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,425
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	600
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	365
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	245
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	—	95
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 55	437½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	585
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	—	115
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	320
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	510
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1300
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	500
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	640

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 p.	160 / 120
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	157
Bapty Co., Ld.	325	200	165	nil.	80
Barton & Co., Ld.	,000	00	100	Rs. 20	
Do. New issue	500		37	10 2-3p.c	12
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	2-3p.c	100nl.
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	11 p.c	510
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	15 p. ct.	230
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	112
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	7 p.c.	2,375
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 5	720
Bombay Municipal Bonds	—	—	—	3½	101½
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	—	14 Nl.
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	500
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	80
Jeyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	45
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Rs. 15	
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	Rs. 4	11¼
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	50	256	250	...	225
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	348
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs 10	8[illegible]xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	Rs.	105
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. s.	15
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	45
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1,000	Rs. 1	317½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c	101
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	—	9
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,20	25	25		8
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 100	1160
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	180
Western India Flour Mills	,800	125	100	nil.	45
M. M. Mody & Co	000	00	200	11 p.c.	165

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

MAGEE—July 2, at Nagpur, the wife of Lieutenant A. H. Magee, The King's Own Scottish Borderers, of a son (prematurely).

MARRIAGE.

PANDIT VISHNU NARAIN—PANDIT KISHAN NARAIN—May 19, at Delhi, by Guru Pandit Jai Kishanji, assisted by Guru Beharilalji, Pandit Vishnu Narain, youngest son of the late Rai Pandit Prabhakar Rao, Inland Customs Patrol Officer, to the fifth daughter of Rai P. Kishan Narain, Government Pensioner, of Chitlikabar.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

MENTOR.—The matter having been so fully discussed by the parties immediately interested, there is no need at present for third parties to intervene.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1887.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S review of "India during the Jubilee Reign," in the *Asiatic Quarterly*, is a rapid retrospect of Indian progress during the last fifty years. To any one who has read his "Men and Events of My Time in India," and who in addition to that gossiping book, has the "Statistical Abstract" on his table, it will almost seem a superfluous work, and will tell little. Sir W. Hunter's two lectures on "England's Work in India" are more instructive, and set out the results of our rule in a more illustrative as well as a more interesting way. And yet it is through no lack of desire to tell his readers about everything that has happened in India since Queen Victoria came to the Throne that his paper falls short of what it might have been. Sir Richard Temple gives no fewer than ten headings under which he deals with the various phases of Indian progress. They are too numerous to be indicated here; it must suffice to say that they cover a very wide area in the administrative and social life of the country. But Sir Richard Temple's entries under these headings will strike his readers as belonging rather to the statistical than to the political order. Big totals impress his imagination—dates and figures, the husks and bark of the country's growth too often take the place in his view of the sap which is its life. Thus in the forefront of the record he places the survey of India—"probably the greatest work of its kind that has ever been undertaken by any Government in any country." He talks of its "vastness" and its "magnitude" as Chrysos talked of the weight of the statues for which he paid such fabulous prices. Then again when referring to the territorial growth of the Empire he deals with it almost exclusively as a matter of statistics. He gives the area in square miles, the present population, the present annual revenue, and similar details, in a tabulated statement. He tells us how many wars there have been in the Victorian period; the names and dates of the principal battles, and then, passing on to deal with the question of population, he finds a "truly grand basis" in the 260 millions embraced within the Empire from which to set forth on the inquiry how far the population of India has increased since 1837. His answer is 79 millions, and with this, as a proof of the success of British rule, he seems more than content. Those anxieties as to the forty millions of them who are normally on something like half rations which have troubled Sir William Hunter and others, do not disturb his peace. The Indian poor, he is content to remember, do not feel the pinch of want so severely as the English poor. This is true in a sense. The Bombay bunder man does not suffer when he is thrown out of work as the London dock labourer and his family do in a hard winter. But Sir Richard Temple has gone through two great Indian famines, and he will know what we mean when we say that he is the last man who should have written that the *res angusta domi* presses more severely upon the English than upon the Indian poor.

Whether or not poverty is deepening amongst the Indian people is a debateable question; but it is not so lightly disposed of as Sir Richard Temple seems to think. His general proposition that "prices and wages are rising" is not supported by the results of Mr. O'Connor's careful inquiry into the matter; what his inference of increasing comfort from an appreciable absorption of the precious metals may be worth is indicated in the fact that a careful statistical enquirer pointed out a year or two since that the silver imported into India since the beginning of the century would amount, if equally distributed amongst the population, to about nineteen shillings per head. We do not set this against the general results of Sir Richard Temple's inquiry. We only wish to show that his treatment of the question is not as thorough as it might have been, and that even from the point of view of statistics, at which he has elected to stand, it is conspicuously defective. Except when he is engaged in the laudable purpose of trying to make the best of everything Sir Richard Temple's demonstration are purely platonic. He has nothing more to say concerning the Home charges, which are growing year by year, and which next to our enormous military expenditure in India itself are the most serious element in our finances, than that "it is remarkable" that more than one-fourth of our expenditure is incurred in England. The fact is enough for him; of its significance, and of the practical lessons that we ought to derive from it, he tells us nothing. It is by treating the finances of India in this unreal—we had almost said soulless—fashion that official writers give a handle to the inventors of such phrases as "the Bankruptcy of India," and do their best—which happily is not much—to convert the phrases into a reality. For a publicist to write even one paragraph of twenty lines about the Home charges, and not to insist upon the obligation that lies upon the India Office and the two spending departments to help the Government of India to reduce them, is a sin of omission most inadequately visited upon Sir Richard Temple by the covering up of his statue on the Oval. On a par with this is the brief record which he gives of the famine policy of the Victorian period. We are not called upon to discuss whether it is a more humane policy than that which was pursued in other days. Doubtless it is. But who that has read the story of the obstinate blindness of Sir Cecil Beadon to all that everybody else could see, will admit that the truth about the discreditable episode in our famine history is faithfully told in the brief entry that in Orissa the mortality was lamentably excessive, "because the contingency was not foreseen in time, and succour came too late." Has he, moreover, no other practical lesson to draw from the history of the famine in Southern India than that in these calamities the benefit of the railways is priceless? Priceless it is, but not less priceless would be that prompt acknowledgment of the emergency, and that prompt resort to relieving measures, to which the Indian Government have thus far been so lamentably indisposed.

Sir Richard Temple's treatment of the military part of his subject, as of the rest, is mainly statistical. He reminds us that whereas in 1837 the forces numbered 36,000 European and 218,000 natives, in 1887 the numbers stand at 69,000 Europeans and 126,000 natives. He calls attention also to the fact that while the number of men is less now the cost is more than double. There is something incomplete in his suggestion that in return for the increased cost we have an augumentation of fighting power. Much of the increased effectiveness of the army arises, not from improvement in the material itself, but from the immensely increased mobility of the army, the result of a costly system of trunk lines, of frontier railways and of military roads which form interior lines of communication on the border. Thus the cost of the improvement in our defences is indicated not only in the military budget, but in the public works budget, and it is forgotten when additions are made to the numerical strength of the army that without counting a single extra company its efficiency as a fighting force has all this time been yearly increased by measures which are not recorded in the military estimates. Of this Sir Richard Temple takes no account. The fact is not very far below the surface, but it is evidently too far out of sight for him to pay regard to it. He reminds us that the proportion of European soldiery to native in India—one to six in 1837—is one to two in 1887, and of course does not harass his reader with the question whether the later proportion is heaven-ordained, and whether it is absolutely necessary to adhere to it, against all considerations of economy and convenience. He reminds us that in 1887 the artillery—in large part native in 1837—is in 1887 almost entirely European, troubling neither himself nor us with the inquiry whether it is consistent to resolve that men who may to-morrow be armed with magazine guns, and whom we allow to carry ammunition with them wheresoever they choose, shall never be trusted with a battery. He reminds us again of the 345,000 men in various stages of discipline and organization who compose the armies of the native States, without suggesting that they might be utilized in the defence of the Empire. In a word he tells the story of fifty years in the language of statistics. Facts, as Emerson says, are put to their lowest use when used simply as facts, and in saying this he surely had the race of bureaucrats in view—the race of whom Sir Richard Temple is not least.

THE defalcations in the Currency Office have been very severely punished notwithstanding the finding of extenuating circumstances by the jury. Six years' imprisonment, two of which are "rigorous," is for a European who has to undergo it in the Indian climate, a punishment which a criminal would readily exchange for as many years penal servitude in Europe. But it cannot be said that the sentence errs on the side of severity. Embezzlement of public money by a person in the employment of Government is punishable by transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for ten years—by far more severe than transportation for any period, even for life. However strong the temptation to which a Government servant may be exposed, the prospect of a certain and a heavy penalty to be undergone sooner or later ought to be sufficient to ensure prudence, where honesty may be lacking. But it fails to do so in some cases, as in that which has just occupied Mr. Justice Jardine and a special jury at the Criminal Sessions. Thomas Thomas was willing to take the risk of appropriating to his own use money given to him to pay the holders of half-notes of which the corresponding halves were lost; he succeeded for a time in securing a large income at the cost of an unwise exercise of ingenuity, and he owes to the intercession of the jury that he has escaped transportation for life. Dishonesty on those terms clearly is a losing business; it does not pay. Yet for a considerable time fortune or some occult power favoured Thomas. His salary was fifty-five rupees a month; but when eked out by the resources of the Government it enabled him to support two establishments and to live very comfortably indeed. No one seems to have asked how a young man with a monthly salary of fifty-five rupees could live comfortably and keep up two households; what is everybody's business is nobody's. It is open to question whether it is true economy for Government to employ a European—especially when he has been thirteen years in its service, and has shown that he has possessed a certain degree of intelligence and of at least apparent trustworthiness—at a salary which would not enable him to live, pay for his lodging, and dress as a clerk in a Government office must do. Of course the theory is that with a proper system of checks and counter-checks nothing can go wrong. But the more elaborate the system of checks is, the more certain it is to "jam,"—like a Gatling gun in action—because its complexity requires the undivided attention of the superior officers, if they verify every detail, and take nothing for granted. Something is left to chance, something to the good character, generally, though undeservedly, enjoyed by the undetected, and the automatic machinery for detecting fraud and embezzlement fails unexpectedly. Such being the case, it might be well if the Government, when employing a clerk in a responsible position, having the handling of even the halves of currency notes for a hundred rupees, would make a point of giving him a salary on which, if so disposed, he might live honestly. Of course if he be a man with a mind to live in style, the receipt even of a good salary might not be of itself sufficient to keep him in the straight path. For him the Penal Code and the Criminal Sessions have their moral.

ONE of the prisoners in the Bombay murder case has turned Queen's evidence and given the police a detailed account of the affair. One of the men tied the rope round the woman's neck whilst the other held her feet. The story now told is entirely different from that published some few days ago. The man refuses however to divulge the whereabouts of the body.

ON Monday evening so severe was the storm on the Ghauts that railway traffic was entirely suspended. The five o'clock train from Bombay was detained at Karjat, and the five from Poona at Lanowli until daylight. The trains arrived at their respective destinations at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

WE understand that the G. I. P. Railway officials contemplate running special quick trains between Poona and Bombay during the season. The train from Bombay is to leave at five o'clock in the evening, and to reach Poona at 8-30, whilst the train from Poona is to leave at 7 in the morning and reach Bombay by 10 30.

ORDERS have been issued for the dismantling of Fort Kangra, which up to within a few years ago, was garrisoned by a detachment of British Infantry. More recently it has been held by a detachment of the Goorkha Regiment at Dharamsala.

LORD WILLIAM BERESFORD returned on the 5th to Simla from short leave. One purpose of his visit to Dehra was successfully carried out in acquiring the lease of the Race-course at Dehra.

SINCE the location of the new Bengal cavalry and infantry regiments at Ferozepore, that station ranks before either Agra, Mooltan or Sihalkote, so far as regards strength of the garrison, although the three latter stations rank as second-class brigades, with a Brigadier-General and Brigade-Major; whereas Ferozepore is only a third-class station command, with a command allowance of Rs. 200 a month, and a Station Staff Officer on Rs. 150, which includes Rs. 50 for office allowance; the three Brigade-Majors at the other three stations drawing Rs. 400 staff plus Rs. 135 for office allowance.

MR. H. WILLIAMS, the representative in Bombay of Reuter's Telegram Company, proceeded home yesterday on a well-earned leave. Mr. Williams, since he last took holiday, has done good service to the Company and the public in Afghanistan, in Tonquin, and in various parts of India, and we shall be glad to see him return in re-established health. In Mr. Williams' absence the Bombay office will be in charge of Mr. Blaker, Reuter's agent in Calcutta.

THEY are sadly in want in Burma of some of the copies of the "Manual on Widwifery" which a grand-motherly Municipality in the Punjab purchased the other day and distributed gratis with the object of making every mother her own midwife. Some days ago, a Burmese woman named Mah Oh Za, was attended on the occasion of her confinement at Poozoondoung by three Burmese midwives. The case was a difficult one, and the three women hit on the original idea of treading on the mother's stomach to facilitate their operations. Finally two of them drew the child forth with such violence that its left forearm came clean away. The mother and child were promptly removed to the General Hospital, where, according to latest bulletins, the former is doing well. The three midwives have been arrested and will be prosecuted under section 315 of the Indian Penal Code.

THE Chief Commissioner has ordered Theebaw's sacred white elephant to be sent down from Mandalay to Rangoon. The "Rangoon Gazette" commends this very sensible move, declaring that as long as the animal remained in Mandalay, the superstitious Burmans would believe that a Burmese king will some day return to reign over them. The elephant is to be lodged in the Agri-Horticultural Gardens at Rangoon, where a house is to be built for him; and everyone will be able to see him freely, without any charge. This is the very best way to dispel the superstition which connects the white elephant with the fate of the house of Alompra.

LIEUTENANT MACSWINEY, 3rd Regiment, Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry, who was in command of the late expedition against two notorious bohs, has just returned to Tanabin. The results of the expedition are 10 dacoits killed, including two bohs, 20 dacoits captured, including two bohs, and a large number of arms. The whole district has been cleared out of dacoits, and a road has been opened up from Baw to the river. Lieutenant MacSwiney has received the thanks of General Sir George White, General Cox and the Deputy Commissioner of Shwebo for his excellent arrangements, and the dash and energy displayed. The casualties on our side were one native officer and one sowar severely wounded; and one horse killed and one wounded. All ranks were also thanked for their services by Sir George White.

THE following were the balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of June:—1885, Rs. 12,64,52,000; 1886, Rs. 14,08,29,000; and 1887, Rs. 12,02,20,000.

THE Indian artisans, who received so much kindness from the Queen last year, have sent her a dutiful address, enclosed in an ebony casket studded with small oval paintings of Indian scenery by Nazir Husein.

WE quote the following from "Vanity Fair":—"A friend of mine, who, of all living Englishmen, is probably the most intimate with Afghanistan, Persia, and the Southern parts of Central Asia, and who has just completed an expedition starting from Khelat, and after visting Ghuznee, and proceeding by way of Candahar, Herat, and Balkh, returned *via* Cabul and Jellabad to Peshawur, writes as follows:—

"Everywhere insubordination is rife (in Afghanistan). There is, in fact, practically speaking no Government. The country is infested with restless marauders who are being plied with every conceivable provocative of disturbance by pretended merchants coming from Khiva, Kisil Arvat, Merv, Charjui, and those parts, and who are really Russian emissaries in disguise. As I happen to be familiar with Russian (without ever having disclosed my knowledge of the language), I had no difficulty in spotting these worthies when conversing with each other. They are distributed in small parties, and evidently engaged in the amiable avocation of dislocating everything on their way, so as to throw the country into inextricable confusion, to provoke or invent raids across the border, and thus to justify both reprisals and interference 'to restore order' on the part of Cossacks plus Turcomans. Our Indian Government, alternately supine and meddlesome, somehow or other, always pins faith on the wrong man in Afghanistan, and employs there the least apt agents. Thus we are being out-witted, out-played, and hocussed, after so much of costly experience. We elected to stand by Shah Soojah, Sheer Ali, and Abdurrahman, at the secret instigation of Russia. To make matters worse there is Colonel Stewart's scheme for a Russo-Indian railway across Afghanistan and past the Hindu Koosh!"

WE observe the Jubilee has brought honours to the Law Fire Insurance Office, three directors of which are among the new knights, namely, the chairman, Arnold W. White, Esq., Solicitor to the Queen; Mr. William J. Farrer, High Bailiff of Westminster; and Mr. H. Fox Bristowe, Q.C., Vice-Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Mr. H. W. Eaton, M.P., whose name appears among the peers, is a director of the Imperial Fire Insurance Company. Mr. Alexander John Finlaison, the Actuary to the National Debt Office, and Mr. J. M. Ludlow, the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for England and Wales, have become Companions of the Bath. Mr. Finlaison is a Vice-President of the Institute of Actuaries. He has done much to extend the boundaries of Actuarial science, his latest and most important work being the compilation of the new Government Annual Mortality Experience.

"VANITY FAIR" remarks:—"The Shah of Persia has, it is reported, resolved to be neutral in the forthcoming raid by Russia upon Afghanistan; probably for the very good reason that he has no option in the matter. The replies that have been given to questions in the House of Commons during the week show that, in regard to the Russian advance, the Government continue to keep up a pretence of believing in Lord Salisbury's big map theory; as a matter of fact, however, they know better, as events will presently prove. The only anxiety that exists at the Foreign Office is lest the Russians may not adhere to the terms of the tacit bargain that, after Candahar and Herat are occupied, things should remain "in statu quo." What is feared is that the Muscovites, once started, may push on with inconvenient and indecent haste, and overstep the limits, and so force action for which neither England nor India is prepared. That I have the best reason for believing is the exact position just now. Meantime, the southern extensions of the Central Asian Railway are being vigorously pushed by the Russians, and the facilities for the transport of stores and troops largely increased."

A SAD accident occurred on June 19, at Havre. A fencing match formed one of the attractions of a charitable fête given at the circus, at which about 2,000 people were present, and M. Granier, a military fencing-master, was handling the foils with M. Ternaux. During the contest the button dropped from the foil used by M. Ternaux, and M. Granier was mortally wounded. When the unfortunate man fell lifeless on the floor, the scene was terrible, many women fainting and a panic ensuing.

THE scene in the House of Commons at ten o'clock on Friday night, the 17th of July, when the Crimes Bill was hurried through Committee, will not easily be forgotten, says the *World*. The sober solemnity of Mr. Smith; the pallid determination of Mr. Courtney; Mr. Gladstone, with his chin sunk deep into his white waistcoat, grimly waiting the stroke of the clock; Sir Charles Russell's last dramatic sentence cut short at "Yes, with all—;" the vigorous tug at the ex-Attorney-General's coat-tails administered by Mr. Morley and "Historicus"; Mr. Illingworth pushed unceremoniously out of the way by his Irish friends as they streamed silently from the House; the nervous excitement of Mr. "Bobby Spencer," in full evening dress with special Jubilee collar, while marshalling the "No" procession; the gallant rush of the young Tories to the vacant Opposition seats; the rapidity with which the remaining clauses were put; the vigorous mop bestowed by the Chairman on his forehead as he bounded out of the chair; the pallor on Mr. Smith's face as he nervously embraced his ample white waistcoat while waiting for "Mr. Speaker"; and the ludicrous revulsion of feeling when the Clerk sonorously called out "Customs and Inland Revenue Bill," might well furnish ample materials for an amusing, if not edifying, historical picture.

TELEGRAMS.

MAGAZINE RIFLES IN THE ARMY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 12.

The Secretary of State has recently sent out 100 Magazine rifles to this country for trial. The trials have now been made at Dum-Dum, Allahabad, Meerut and Quetta, and the result is that the regimental officers and men are not entirely satisfied with them. They find them unnecessarily heavy and somewhat inconvenient to handle, that feeding from the magazine is not all that could be wished, and that on the whole they are but a very slight improvement on the Martini, which is quite equal in rapidity of fire if the number of rounds is greater than the magazines hold.

The improved Lee Rifle is preferred to the Lee-Burton as being more convenient as a single loader, and more certain in magazine feeding arrangement. But it is thought to be open to further improvement, and the bolt mechanism is considered too much exposed to dirt and sand in both weapons.

THE TASMANIA INQUIRY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 12.

The Tasmania inquiry was resumed yesterday, and adjourned, as the question had arisen whether there should be a new trial, as one of the assessors died of apoplexy.

FLOODS IN THE BOLAN PASS.

Heavy floods have occurred on the Bolan Railway. Several places were washed away.

SIR ASHLEY EDEN'S PROBABLE SUCCESSOR.

It is believed that Sir Alfred Lyall will have to be sent to the India Council, vacant by Sir Ashley Eden's death.

HONOUR TO RAO BAHADUR GARAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DHULIA, JULY 12.

A crowded and enthusiastic meeting of the inhabitants of Dhulia, representing all classes, was held this evening in the Vernacular School hall. Mr. H. R. Cooke, Collector, was in the chair. An address, numerously signed, was presented to Rao Bahadur Govindrao Ramchandra Garad, congratulating him on his receiving the title of Rao Bahadur from Government, and acknowledging with the most grateful feelings the various valuable services rendered by him in different capacities both to Government and to the public at large during more than a quarter of a century. The most sincere gratitude was also expressed for the various educational endowments made by him, and for his many other acts of public utility.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 12.

The Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission left Simla to-day for Bombay. They go by Ferozepur and Rewari, arriving there on Saturday.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At the Council meeting to-morrow, the consideration of the Bill for regulating the Military Police in Burma will be postponed.

Sir Auckland Colvin will move for leave to introduce the Bill for the establishment of Bonded Warehouses at places other than Customs-ports.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DEPARTURE OF INDIAN CAVALRY OFFICERS.

LONDON, JULY 11.

The Indian Cavalry Officers had a farewell audience of the Queen to-day at Windsor Castle.

THE TASMANIA INQUIRY.

Mr. Beasley, one of the assessors in the Inquiry into the loss of the Tasmania, is dead. Mr. Commissioner Rothery accordingly directed that the inquiry should be stopped, as under the Act it could not be proceeded with unless the Board of Trade withdrew the charge against the second officer which the Board declined to do.

THE IRISH LAND QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, JULY 12.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. A. J. Balfour, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, moved the second reading of the Irish Land Bill.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman brought forward an amendment demanding a revision of the Judicial rents in Ireland.

Mr. Chamberlain, in supporting the Bill, said that he hoped Government would drop the Bankruptcy clauses.

After some further discussion the House adjourned.

THE QUEEN'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

Her Majesty the Queen has presented £1,000 to the funds of the Imperial Institute.

RESIGNATION OF M. FLOQUET.

PARIS, JULY 12.

M. Floquet has resigned in consequence of a disorderly debate in the Chamber yesterday.

He quitted the Chamber accusing the Government of having Royalist tendencies.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 12.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peshawur, with the English mails of the 1st instant, left here for Bombay at 11 a.m. to-day.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 11.

The B I S N Co's steamer Waroonga left here for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo yesterday evening.

The B I S N Co's steamer Manora left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this evening.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 11.

The Clan Line steamer Clan MacArthur left here for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, yesterday morning.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 11.

The P and O Co's steamer Hydaspes arrived here this morning.

The P and O Co's steamer Surat arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, JULY 11.

The Clan Liner steamer Clan Grant left here for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo on the evening of the 9th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 11.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dholiera	4 1-16

The Manchester market has been steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68¼
4½ per cent. "	71¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	101¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102¾
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109¼
Bar Silver	44 1-16

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN C. H. PURVIS, 17th Lancers, has been granted an extension of leave to the 1st October 1887, on or about which date he will probably be required to take over the Adjutancy of the Lanarkshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

MAJOR E. A. BRIND, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Rohilkhand District, has been permitted to resign his Staff appointment in view of taking up the command of the 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers. Major J. C. R. Glasgow, Brigade-Major, Cawnpore, has been transferred to Bareilly as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, vice Major Brind; and Captain E. O. F. Hamilton, 2nd Queen's, succeeds Major Glasgow as Brigade-Major, Cawnpore.

CAPTAIN F. S. H. RICKARDS, Connaught Rangers, has been posted to the 1st Battalion on his regiment.

CAPTAIN H. H. HART, R.E., is transferred from the Bareilly Division, Military Works, to the Agra Division.

THE troopship Jumna arrived at Portsmouth on June 22 from Rangoon, with invalids and time-expired men and drafts from Burma. She brings altogether about 1,200 officers, men, women, and children. There was a good deal of sickness from fever, and eight deaths occurred on the voyage home, some of them being from heat apoplexy, the temperature in the Red Sea having been excessively high.

IT is contemplated (the Cairo correspondent of the "Times" says) to reduce the British force in Egypt immediately by two squadrons of the 30th Hussars and half a battalion of infantry. The 1st Battalion of the Cheshire Regiment and the 1st of the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment) will leave in the autumn for India, and will not be replaced. Deducting the enormous percentage of the sick and of men employed on the numerous guards, the force will be reduced to a number which is considered insufficient for the protection of the Christians shoud a rising occur.

THE following appointments are made:—4th Bengal Cavalry—Lieutenant G. de S. Barrow, attached to the regiment, to be Squadron Officer, vice Lieutenant G. Browne removed. 15th Sikhs—Lieutenant Cole, attached to the regiment, to be permanent Wing Officer, vice Lieutenant H. Trevor seconded. 16th Bengal Infantry—Lieutenant-Colonel A. L'E. H. Holmes to be Commandant, vice Colonel J. C. Minto, vacated; Major W. M. Meacham, Wing Commander, to be Second-in-Command; and Captain A. Montanaro to be Wing Commander. 27th Punjab Infantry—Lieutenant B. Strachey, West Riding Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation. 34th Pioneers—Captain D. W. Hickman, 1st Bengal Infantry, to be senior Wing Officer. 43rd Gurkha Light Infantry—Lieutenant-Colonel C. McD. Skene, Wing Commander, to be Second-in Command, vice Major G. W. Beresford, retired; Captain F. C. N. Goldney to be Wing Commander, and to remain seconded; and Captain A. L. Barrett to be Wing Commander "sub pro tem," vice Captain Goldney. 4th Sikhs—Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. P. Mosley, 3rd Sikhs, to be Second-in-Command, vice Lieutenant-Colonel V. Rivaz. 2nd Punjab Infantry—Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Turner, Second-in-Command, to be Commandant, vice Colonel W. C. Chowne, vacated; Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Ramsden to be Second-in-Command; and Captain R. R. N. Sturt to be Wing Commander.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT

SIMLA, July 12.—The barometric changes of the past 24 hours are larger and pressure has risen considerably in the East Punjab and to a less extent in Bengal. It has fallen rapidly in the West Coast districts, north of Karwar, in Pegu and Arracan, and also very rapidly at Allahabad and Benares, to which districts the cyclonic whirl yesterday in West Bengal has been transferred. The pressure distribution is very abnormal; the pressure is above the average in Southern India and entrance to the Bay and nearly a quarter of an inch below it at Allahabad, Benares and in the Indus Valley. At Peshawar and D. I. Khan it is very general, and abundant rain has fallen in Northern and Central India during the past day. The following rainfalls indicate its distribution clearly:—Agra, six inches; Chakrata, Sutna and Aligarh, five inches; Delhi and Pachmarhi, four inches; Nagpur, Seoni, Darjeeling, Meerut, Mirzapore and Umballa, three inches; Simla, Ludhiana, Jullundur, Morar, Jhansi, Akyab, Moulmein, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Nowgong, Ratnagiri and Saugor, two inches; Karwar, Belgaum, Amraoti, Silchar, Sibsagar, Gya, Lucknow, Mozufferpore and Mussoorie, one inch. The conditions are favourable to the continuance of general rain in Northern and Central India.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered.	49 83	49 28	45 67	48 9
July 11, Monday......	1 16	0 97	0 81	0 87
" 12, Tuesday ...	0 35	0 35	0 40	......
Total...	51 34	50 60	46 88	48 96
Total corresponding date of last year ...	56 40	62 11	59 26	60 22

EVERYBODY who has ever been concerned with a Royal journey must have been astounded by the prodigious quantity of luggage which Princes and Princesses find it necessary to carry about with them. "Truth" quotes a notable example of this craze: "Prince Albert Victor has been staying at Gibraltar for this month, and one would suppose that half-a-dozen portmanteaus and a couple or so of bags would be the very utmost he could require for a short sojourn in such a place. He returned in the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Cathay, and I am told that his luggage weighed thirty tons! What on earth did it consist of? Did he deem it expedient to convey all his earthly possessions to Gibraltar and back?"

DR. JAMES HUXLEY tells us that he has for years boiled his milk, not merely as a precautionary measure against microbes, but also "because it is neither safe nor nice to eat any animal food raw." To contemplate milk *au natural* as a "raw" animal product which it is not "nice" to swallow, is a step in advance of the refinement of the most ethereal heroines of poetry and romance. Strange to say, however, the delicate sentiment of the Doctor has been forestalled by some London street-boys, of whom one of our best Bishops recently told the following story. He had gone down into the country to visit a charitable institution into which these lads had been drafted from the East-end of London, and, in addressing them, he congratulated them on the delights of their new residence. The boys looked unaccountably gloomy and downcast, and the Bishop kindly asked, "Were they not comfortable? Had they any complaints to make?" At last the leader raised his hand, "The milk, my lord!" "Why, what on earth do you mean? The milk here is tenfold better than ever you had in London." "No, indeed, it ain't," cried the boy. "In London they always buys our milk out of a nice clean shop. And here! Why, here they *squeeges it out of a beastly cow.*"

THE "Church Times" relates that a rector in Shropshire celebrated the Communion on Whit-Sunday with water instead of wine. The reverend gentleman's own explanation of this proceeding is that the churchwardens had omitted to supply wine for the service. He therefore took this highly means of protesting against their negligence or parsimony. The "Church Times" thinks the story incredible, because the rector, during eighteen years' occupation of the living, has drawn salary to the amount of about £16,000.

A STATEMENT has been issued, signed by Lord Kimberley, Sir Edward Fry, Sir Julian Goldsmid, Mr. A. Provost, Mr. H. H. Cozens Hardy, Mr. George Buchanan, and Mr. W. Blake Odgers, explaining the reasons which induced them to resign their seats on the council of University College, London. From this it appears that they object to the resolutions of the Council in connection with the proposed teaching university placing the examinations and conferment of degrees in the hands of the professors and teachers. In their judgment, the degree-giving body should be independent of, though in close relation with the teachers. Independently of the reasons which they give for this judgment they feel difficulty in taking part in a movement for the creation of a second University in London.

A CRIMEAN veteran and an ex-Adjutant of the Guards, who has just returned from Turkey, writing to the editor of "Vanity Fair," speaks of "the magnificence of the Turkish troops; they are the finest troops I ever saw, and they would walk over our line battalions."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 24.

NEVER in the history of the world has a popular demonstration of love and loyalty to a great Ruler been celebrated with such perfect success as attended on Tuesday the festivity of the Queen's Jubilee. Even India could not have enjoyed more unbroken sunshine, and it is an unprecedented and phenomenal event that, for almost the first time in my recollection, not a drop of rain has fallen for a whole fortnight of June to dim the brightness of a pageant for which more elaborate preparations have been made, and in which a much larger number of the population have taken part, than we can find a record of in the annals either of England or of any other country. The procession on Tuesday was not as splendid as a Roman triumph, and it probably fell short in picturesqueness of the reception of Henry V. after Agincourt, of the coronation of Anne Boleyn, and of Charles the Second's return from exile, of which poets and historians have left us such glowing pictures. But in point of magnitude and significance there is of course no comparison to be made between such displays and the progress of Queen Victoria through the streets of the capital of a world-wide Empire, amid the enthusiastic acclamations of millions of devoted subjects gathered from all parts of the earth to do homage to their Sovereign on the day of her Jubilee. Nowhere else could monarch and people have been so thoroughly in accord, nowhere else could a nation have so spontaneously exhibited the warmth of its attachment to the person of a Sovereign who has revived and intensified that respect for Royalty which under her predecessors on the Throne was in great danger of becoming quite extinct. There was nothing, as I have said, in the procession itself to excite much admiration. The spectacle of a number of persons, male and female, riding quickly past in closed carriages, is not particularly exciting, even although the distinguished occupants of the vehicles are called kings or princes. The Indian Nawabs and Rajahs showed to more advantage, especially Holkar, whose appearance has taken the fancy of Londoners; and the Indian native officers riding with the Head quarters Staff, and the escort of Native Cavalry following the Life Guards, were also greatly admired. But the Queen of Hawaii, or of "How-are-ye," as it is Anglicised by the mob, gave an air of burlesque to the procession by her ridiculous affectation of royal rank. Englishmen are much too sensible to pay reverence to royalty as if it were a sacred institution. They are devoted to their own Queen, and feel a good-humoured toleration for other European Sovereigns; but they consider that the line ought to be drawn somewhere, and that it could not be better drawn than so as to exclude the Queen of a few small islands in the Pacific, whose dominions are hardly big enough to form a district in the kingdom of Holkar. However, I suppose her Majesty means well, and, as she had come a long way, she had to be treated hospitably. But it was a great piece of impudence on her part to bring with her "the Princess Lilyavniski," who is said to be a well-known American lady of the name of Tomkyns. These Sandwich islanders raised a laugh, and were forgotten. No one in the crowd really had eyes for any of the Queen's guests or family. They waited to see her, and her only. Something went wrong, probably the delay was due to Lord Lorne's fall from his horse, to keep the Queen's part of the Procession far behind the first two divisions. Along with a score of other members of Parliament, I did not go into the Abbey with the Speaker at eleven o'clock, but waited outside the north door on the pavement to see the Procession pass by. We had a full hour to wait before the cavalcade of Princes turned the corner into Parliament Square; but the time did not seem long. The brightly coloured and ever shifting panorama of scarlet coated-soldiers and gaily-dressed sight-seers supplied sufficient food for the eye, and the strains of the military bands came pleasantly on the ear in the cool, sweet wind. At last the Princes came in view, and we hailed with a cheer the magnificent Crown Prince of Germany in his white uniform, and the genial Prince of Wales, whom the "Pall Mall Gazette," with its usual vulgarity, calls "the fat little bald man in red." Then came the Queen herself, looking so proud and happy as the roar of the vast multitude of her people rose above the clanging of the bells and the music of "God Save the Queen" played by the Band of the Life Guards at the west front of the Abbey. No sooner was the Royal carriage passed than we made a rush into the Abbey and found our seats without any difficulty before the Procession filed up the nave. The Commons were placed on the north floor of the transept, so that we had an excellent view of the dais on which were placed chairs for all the Royal Family. The Queen sat in front on the Coronation chair, facing the altar, and had the Prince of Wales and the Crown Prince of Germany on her right and the Crown Princess of Wales on her left. The service was not nearly so impressive as I had fancied it would be. The music, some of which was congregational, may have been exquisite, but its effect was quite lost in the immense and gloomy Abbey, whose sombreness was hardly lessened by the pretty dresses of the ladies and the glittering uniforms of the men. Still, the scene was a memorable one, and will often be fondly referred to by historians as the culminating glory of Queen Victoria's reign. Her Majesty was apparently overcome with fatigue and emotion, for several times, during the singing, she was obliged to sit down. A curious incident, which I record for the benefit of superstitious, who may remember how at the Queen's Coronation a single ray of light, penetrating the southern window, crowned her head with a halo, was that on this occasion also one ray of light pierced the gloom, but fell short of the Queen, and only reached the head of the Prince of Wales. Nothing could have been prettier than the concluding part of the ceremony. The Queen, after bowing reverently to the altar, turned and kissed the Prince of Wales, the Crown Prince, Prince Henry of Battenberg, and all the rest of the Princes down to a small boy in a kilt who seemed very shy over such a public display of affection. The Princesses, some twenty in number, then approached the Queen, and, curtseying, kissed her hand. Each one was honoured with a kiss on the right cheek, but her eldest daughters and the Princess of Wales were fondly embraced by her Majesty, who kissed them on both cheeks. The Crown Princess kissed her mother in turn with a passionate affection that could evidently brook no restraints of etiquette. Most of the Commons, disregarding the request that they would remain in their seats till the Speaker left, made the best of their way out of the Abbey in time to see the Procession set off on its way home, and thus, satisfied that we had seen all that was to be seen, we walked across to the House, where luncheon was provided for members and their wives. I drove home afterwards through the crowded streets, and in the evening passed some hours walking about to see the illuminations. The behaviour of the immense mass of sight-seers was extraordinarily free from boisterousness. One did not even hear any of the coarse language so unhappily familiar in the mouths of London roughs, and, although the public houses were kept open till 2 a.m., there was absolutely no drunkenness. All men's hearts seemed, in fact, to be full of joy, pride, and thankfulness, and never have the English people taken their pleasure so discreetly and at the same time so heartily. They seemed to be united in a determination to do nothing that could bring the slightest tinge of reproach on the celebration of the Jubilee. I have no space left to dwell upon the minor incidents of the week, on the Children's Fete in Hyde Park, the presentation of the splendid Women's Offering, collected from three millions of English women, of £75,000, the festivities at Windsor, and so forth. The Queen has not yet had time to write one of those grateful and touching letters to her people with which on such occasions she rivets her hold upon their affection.

Four of the Parnellite members, unable to resist the promptings of curiosity, went to the Abbey on Tuesday to see the show instead of bemoaning in sackcloth and ashes the woes of their beloved country. It is whispered that several others were seen occupying good places along the line of route, and that their patriotic anguish did not prevent them from eating a remarkably good luncheon. To make up for these defections, that solemn prig, Mr. Bernard Coleridge, publicly announced on Monday in a letter to a Sheffield newspaper, that he could not feast and make merry while Ireland was in chains, so he took his lachrymose presence elsewhere, and it need hardly be said that no one missed him. The churlish conduct of the Irish Nationalists on this occasion has done more to make them ridiculous than all their escapades in the House of Commons. I am not surprised to hear that Mr. Labouchere himself now at last admits the game of Home Rule is up. He has been a long time making this discovery. I hope the Gladstonians will contest all the seats left vacant by the creation of new peers, for in the present state of public opinion they ought to be beaten by large majorities. By the way, the new Honours' List has caused more than the usual amount of heartburning. Every Mayor in the United Kingdom expected to be knighted, and members of Parliament are overwhelmed with letters from indignant constituents, who want to know why the claims of their local dignitaries have been overlooked. It is of no use to reply that a member of Parliament cannot make a peer, or even a belted knight, and that the Queen herself has a good deal to say in such matters. The failure of a Conservative member to make Lord Salisbury give away as much patronage as the electors want is bitterly resented. It is worthy of remark that special favours have been conferred on Tory journalists. Sir A. Borthwick, who was knighted seven years ago, now gets a baronetcy; and Mr. Leng, of the Sheffield "Daily Telegraph," who gets the credit of having won three seats in Sheffield for the Conservative party, is made a knight. But why are Mr. Walter and Mr. Edward Lawson left out in the cold? The latter especially must have felt sorely disappointed when the Queen simply thanked him for the pleasant sight his children's fête had afforded her. However, there is a good time coming, no doubt.

Sir Henry Wolff ought to be very much obliged to France and Russia for all that they have done to lessen the unpopularity of his Egyptian Convention. It was generally felt, more particularly in the ranks of the Conservative party, that the English Government had made a very serious mistake in quitting the firm ground they occupied with regard to the Egyptian Question They had always declared that on no account would they fix a date for terminating the military occupation of Egypt; and then suddenly, for no other purpose apparently than to provide Sir H. Wolff with an excuse for continuing to draw a princely salary, they opened negotiations with Turkey, which were based upon the understanding that the British troops ought to be withdrawn at a fixed date. The "St. James's Gazette" and other Conservative papers at once joined with the "Daily News" in demanding the immediate recal of Sir Henry Wolff; and this event seemed imminent when the French and Russian Governments instructed their Ambassadors at Constantinople to take combined action in bullying the Sultan, so as to scure the failure of the Convention. The result is, of course, that a reaction has set in here in favour of Sir Henry Wolf and his work. John Bull can stand a good deal, but a Franco-Russian alliance to injure English interests at Constantinople is still the one thing certain to get his back up.

The opposition to the new P. and O. contract is more formidable than I had anticipated. The general feeling on the Conservative side is that the term of the contract, ten years, is too long, and, as the Chambers of Commerce have begun to take alarm on discovering what are the provisions of the contract, Mr. Smith was obliged last night to adjourn the debate on the question whether the bargain with the P. and O. Company should be approved. Of course, if the Government chooses to make the matter a question of confidence, the contract will be voted by a large majority, but I suspect that a concession will be made by the reduction of the period for which it is to run from ten to five years. Mr. Provand, who made a good speech on the subject from the point of view of a merchant engaged in the China trade, but who knows nothing of the requirements of India, did not improve his case by the ridiculous suggestion that the mails might be carried by the Trans-Caspian railway, or by his recommendation of the Glen Company, which now seeks to underbid the P. and O

J. M. M.

NOTES FROM RAWUL PINDI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JULY 6.

THE monsoon has at last burst on us. We have had some good showers off and on during the last three days. The excessive heat experienced in the station from the 30th June to about the 3rd July is without parallel. If your correspondent is rightly informed, no fewer than six Europeans fell victims to the heat on or about the 2nd June. Among the six was an unfortunate woman in the barracks.

The non-commissioned officers of the 1st Dragoon Guards gave a sing-song party a few nights back, which was attended by a large gathering. The entertainment was a great success, and was much appreciated by all.

It may perhaps be interesting to the public to learn that the Sind-Saugor line of Railway will be open for traffic on the 10th of this month. This new line will considerably shorten the journey to Karachi for passengers from Rawul Pindi and other frontier stations. The short strip of line between Kushalgarh, on the Kohat line, and Midwalli, on the Sind-Saugor Railway is now under survey. The Government of India has telegraphed for the Survey map; it is believed this line will be taken in hand at once.

THE ZHOB VALLEY EXPEDITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In this Jubilee year, one cannot take up a paper without reading that some honour or reward has been bestowed on some one or other for services rendered to the State. The Burma Expedition, with its despatches, medal and gratuity, and the Sind-Pishin Railway bonus, &c., but as yet the unfortunate officers and men who took part in the Zhob Valley Expedition in 1884, have received no recognition whatever for their arduous march of three months through a hostile, unhealthy and previously unexplored country, and helping indirectly in no small way to the successful construction of the aforesaid railway by subduing the Zhobwals, who previous to the expedition were constantly marauding and killing the coolies employed on the Line.—Yours, &c.,

SUFFERER.

THE EXPANSION OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is one point which has escaped the attention of citizens who have made suggestions about building and improvements in our "Urbs Prima in Indis." Just as it would be an immense improvement to have neat residences for respectable Parsee families built on the Oval in front of the University, and in the place of the palm groves which now disfigure Girgaum, so it would be an undoubted change for the better to have similar buildings along either side of the lower road to Government House, Malabar Point, instead of the trees and stones which now make it so like a jungle. Any one comparing the upper and lower roads will see this at a glance. And the road so improved might appropriately be associated with the Jubilee of our Most Gracious Sovereign, and perhaps also with that of the Parsee citizen whose ennobling has confessedly been the most remarkable event connected with it. What better name could it have than that of he Sir-Dinshaw-Manockjee-Petit-Empress-Victoria-Jubilee-Government-House-Malabar-Point Road?—Yours, &c.,

STUCCOSHAW VILLAJEE TAWDRYWALLA.

July 12.

THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I ask whether Persians, Arabs, Turks or other Mahomedans from various parts of Asia, whence these people come, can be admitted into the European General Hospital, since Jews from Baghdad, Bussorah, Malabar, Cochin and other places are admitted. On a person visiting the Hospital of a morning, it is not now surprising to see half-a-dozen or more Asiatic Jews, both male and female, waiting to see the doctor. I believe, too, that they are admitted as in-patients into Hospital. Surely if these people are classed with Europeans, I do not see why others should not be allowed, although the rules prohibit the admission of any other than Europeans and Eurasians, and those brought up to European habits. It is a great pity that the rules regarding admission are not adhered to. Is the Surgeon-General or any other authority aware of this?—Yours, &c.,

July 11.

EUROPEAN.

WESTERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE report of the Western India Rifle Association for 1886 has just been issued, rather later perhaps than is desirable. But this is a small matter when it is remembered how much the Association is indebted in other respects to the energy of Mr. Dorabjee Pudumjee, the honorary secretary. The receipts last year amounted to Rs. 9,150 and the expenditure to Rs. 5,534, leaving a balance in hand of Rs. 3,616. The receipts include a balance of Rs. 4,221 from the previous year, donation prizes of the value of Rs. 1,000, subscriptions amounting to Rs. 849, entrance fees in matches and sighting shots amounting Rs. 2,806, Rs. 170 obtained in interest, and Rs. 102 realised by the sale of mounted targets and registers. The following is the report:—

First Class Meetings of the Western India Rifle Association, the only Association in India whose matches are open to all stations in the country, were held in 1886 at the following places:—Aden, Allahabad, Bombay, Calcutta, Jubbulpore, Karachi, Nagpore, Poona, and Rawal Pindi. Besides the above extra matches for his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's Prize for the Army, and the Bayley Volunteer Contest restricted to Volunteers, were held at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Ferozepore, Jubbulpore, Karachi, Satara, and Tundla.

The Council of the Association beg to tender their best thanks for their patronage and support to, his Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Dufferin, K.P., his Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Reay, his Excellency Lieut-General the Honourable Sir C.G. Arbuthnot, K. C. B., his Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, his Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur, his Highness the Rao of Cutch, The Honourable J. B. Peile, C.S.I., his Excellency Nawab Sir Salar Jung Bahadoor, K.C.I.E., Lieut.-Colonel the Honourable L. H. Bayley.

The Council during the year under report had to perform an unpleasant duty in cancelling a meeting held at Bangalore and disqualifying all scores made in it, on account of discrepancies discovered in the score registers and the hits on the targets; the former showed a larger number of bulls-eyes than could be counted on the latter. An investigation into the matter conducted by the Military authorities at Bangalore resulted in the conclusion that the discrepancies were caused by the ignorance of the markers regarding the W. I. R. A. rules; they signalled, it is stated, according to the S. I. R. A. rules which are different from those of the W. I. R. A. Without going deeper into the question, the Council of the Association view with no little satisfaction the success which has so soon attended the system inaugurated by them of making the use of cloth targets and their return to Poona after use obligatory on competitors at every station. The use of numbered patches for pasting over bullet holes referred to in the last report, and which could not be got ready in time for the last year's meeting, will be made compulsory this year, and it is hoped this additional precautionary measure will still further reduce the chance of escaping unnoticed, and in the same ratio increase the confidence of all careful and honest competitors in the meetings of the Association.

Excepting one full score made in the meeting, namely, that of 35 at 500 yards by Vol. Bailey at Nagpur in the Salar Jung Prize, the top scores are not so exceptionally brilliant as they used to be in previous meetings. Notwithstanding that there are no abnormally high scores, counting some points "above the highest possible," to record in this report, the average shooting as testified by the aggregates made for medals will compare favourably with that of previous years. Lieut. F. A. Hayden, of the Duke of Wellington's Regt., unquestionably the best shot in India, has again been to the front, winning two first prizes, viz., the prize given by the Hon'ble J. B. Peile, the President of the Association, and that presented by his Highness the Rao of Cutch. The same shot wins for the second time the Gold Medal and Championship of the Association with the grand aggregate of 539 points; the second and third places being taken by Mr. J. Davis, of the N. W. P. Civil Service and the Honorary Secretary of the Association, winning the Silver and Bronze Medals of the Association respectively.

Lieut. W. F. Whitehead's score of 48 at 800 yards for the prize given by his Excellency Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay, and that of Lieut. R. Hall, viz., 48 also at 1,000 yards in the Long Range Contest, are both deserving of notice. Considering the ranges, the 64 made by Vol. Reeves of 800 and 900 yards in his Highness the Gaekwar's Prize will be admitted as a good score. In the Sportsman's Contest, which is a celerity, accuracy match, the six shots at each distance, 100 and 150 yards having to be got off in a minute and a half, Sergt. J. Moore, of the Sind Volunteers, missed making the full score of 60 by only one point; a creditable performance.

The uniformity of conditions under which Matches XII., and XIII., the Commander-in-Chief's Prize and the Bayley Volunteer Contest are fired, offers an opportunity for a comparison of the shooting of the two branches of the army. The first prize in the former match is won by Sergt. Herlihy, of the Viceroy's Band, with a 64, being the same score with which the first prize in the Volunteer Contest is won by Volunteer W. Stephens, of Bombay; in the last prize, however, the Volunteers show an advantage of four points over the Regular Army; the Volunteers' average per competitor is 4·25 against 4·06 of the Regulars.

The following is a summary of the prizes won by rifles of different denominations:—

Won by the Service Weapons	Rs. 3,475
Do. by other Military Breech Loaders	" 1,025
Do. by "Any Rifles"	" 345
	Rs. 4,845

The Council have to record with regret the retirement from the Presidentship of the Hon'ble J. B. Peile, C.S.I., who has left the Bombay Presidency. For his active support to the Association, and the interest he always took in its welfare, the Council take this opportunity of tendering him their cordial thanks.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME.

LIEUT.-COL. F. N. MAJOR, the Presidency Pay-master, has made an appeal to the British regiments and batteries of artillery in this Presidency, on behalf of the European Pensioners' and Widows' Home, of which he is honorary secretary. The Home built, chiefly by subscriptions in the Army more than forty years ago, since when it has afforded relief to many poor soldiers' widows and orphans, of whom there are many in the Home at the present moment, H.R.H the Commander-in-Chief is the patron of the Home, and the Committee consists of Brigadier-General Heathcote, C.B., the Hon. Justice Jardine, the Rev. H. C. Squires, the Rev. T. H. Greig, Surgeon-Major Arnott, and the Rev. H. Lateward, with Colonel Major as honorary secretary. In his appeal for subscriptions to repair the building, the latter says:—

The building has become so dilapidated as to require immediate and extensive repairs, and the Committee hope first to do what is absolutely necessary to the present building, and eventually to build a better, if funds will permit.

As the family of any soldier may, in the future, receive benefit from this Home, and he himself also find a shelter there, the Committee have no hesitation in appealing to the Army generally; and they trust that you will most kindly aid them by making the appeal known to the regiment under your command, in whatever way you may consider most desirable, and by forwarding to me any sums you may receive. Even the smallest contributions would be thankfully accepted.

Penny Readings and Social Entertainments of various kinds have been found helpful in raising funds in similar cases. The Committee would be very grateful for your personal sympathy and co-operation in the matter.

THE Supreme Tribunal at Leipzig, on June 18, sentenced to terms of imprisonment in a fortress, varying from one to two years, four of the eight Alsace-Lorrainers, who were accused of treason and treason-felony in belonging to the French Patriotic League. It was held that the real and ultimate aim of this League was undoubtedly the forcible recovery of Alsace-Lorraine from Germany; for it was not the statutes but the acts of the League which had to be considered. Nevertheless, the accused were condemned to fortress instead of ordinary imprisonment, in consideration of the doubt entertained by the Court as to whether they were altogether conscious of the scope of their actions.

ON Jubilee Day the commander of her Majesty's ship Shannon, stationed in Bantry Bay, observed a yacht pass close under her bows flying a Fenian flag. A steam-launch was immediately manned by twenty blue-jackets, in charge of Lieutenant Saul, who went in pursuit. On coming up with the yacht, Lieutenant Saul ascertained that she belonged to Mr. Murphy, member of Parliament for one of the Dublin divisions. He informed those on board that the flag should be hauled down and confiscated, and that those sailing under it rendered themselves liable to a fine of £500. Nobody volunteering to remove the flag, the yacht was boarded by the blue-jackets, who carried off the flag. As a protest against the conduct of the naval authorities, the annual regatta, which was fixed for Monday, in order that the men of the ship might participate in it, has been postponed until after the Shannon has left.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE IN THE ARMY.

THE Rev. J. Gelson Gregson has left India for good; but the good work in which he was engaged, namely, promoting temperance in the army, will not fail, but will be carried on with the same vigour and energy under other auspices. Mr. Gregson was a Baptist missionary in Agra in 1862, when the Royal Sussex Regiment was quartered there, and in that regiment he first began his temperance work, and founded a regimental society consisting of 37 members. Continuing his labours in the vicinity of Agra with the aid of subscriptions received from friends, he had by the next year, 1863, established fourteen Total Abstinence Societies, numbering 360 members. Steadily increasing progress marked his labours, and there are now in the army some thirteen thousand soldiers who profess total abstinence. One of the incidents of the progress of his mission was the establishment of the Soldiers' Total Abstinence Association, which has two sources of income, namely, a Government grant-in-aid of Rs. 4,800 per annum, and subscriptions from the public and offertories. The funds are devoted as follows:—

The grant-in-aid covers a personal allowance to the secretary and the expenses of the office establishment, which has to be maintained for the administrative work of the Association and the editing of a monthly Temperance paper.

The subscriptions and offertories are devoted to defraying the travelling expenses of the secretary when on tour; they are necessarily heavy, as it is very desirable that he should visit the various branches of the Association as often possible, and they extend over India, Burma and Ceylon.

The liabilities of the Association amount to Rs. 5,136, chiefly for books and honours which have to be kept in stock, and on the 16th March last the fund was actually Rs. 755 in debt. It is desired to place the funds on a more satisfactory basis, by paying off the debit balance, and by forming a reserve of, say, Rs. 3,000, to cover the cost of a reserve stock of temperance honours and books. In appealing for assistance, Colonel Crookshank, the president, and the Rev. E. T. Beatty, secretary, say:—

We desire to extend the operations of the Association in every way and to create new centres of work. If funds were available local secretaries would be appointed for the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, and the very best results would accrue; but the cost of such local agencies would not be less than Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 a month. The Association could also do much good by contributing towards the erection of new temperance rooms, or by improving those which already exist in a few of our military garrisons.

Hitherto the Association has been worked by its founder on a purely personal basis; but it is now assuming more of an official character. The Commander-in-Chief, who is much interested in the movement, has given the regimental societies an official status as regimental institutions, and has ordered the proper audit and supervision of their accounts and proceedings. It is, therefore, right that the Association itself should be on a public basis, and be accountable to the Government and the public for the funds it receives from them. In future, therefore, the affairs will be conducted by an executive committee, which will meet periodically at Simla for the transaction of business; the accounts will be audited, and an annual report of the work done will be published. The Rev. E. T. Beatty, Chaplain, Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment, has succeeded Mr. Gregson as secretary of the Association; the Government of Madras having very kindly placed his services provisionally at the disposal of the Government of India.

We would remark that the aim of the Association is to suppress drunkenness in the army by encouraging temperance; and through the agency of the regimental societies and temperance rooms to bring the well-disposed men together and place them beyond the temptations of drink. It is undenominational in its character, open to all classes and creeds, and works in hearty co-operation with all other temperance societies. It extends its operations on the various lines of railway in India, and among the railway employes, many of whom are old soldiers. At present the Association consists of 130 Regimental Societies and eight branches of the Indian Temperance League (the civil section of this Association), with an average of 12,000 members.

It is in contemplation to amalgamate the Association with the two other principal temperance societies working in the army, namely, the Church of England Temperance Society, and the Temperance Society of the Church of Rome, so that there should be one society working in each regiment, the amalgamated society to be wholly undenominational, on a dual basis, and to be styled the Army Temperance Association.

THE ELEPHANT PUZZLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The following is the solution to the Elephant puzzle, published from *Vanity Fair* in your to-day's issue. I heard it some 17 years ago, while wandering in the Arabian deserts, from an old Arab Sheikh who was my host, and from many other Bedouins, who of course substituted camels for elephants.

To the query "how did the judge do it?" the reply is this: Having generously added as a present one of his own camels to their 17, he gave to the 1st, 2nd and 3rd sons 9, 6 and 2, respectively, which is just according to their father's direction and no more, taking back his own camel, which was left ownerless after the divison, and they separated much pleased with his decision and he not short of his camel.—Yours, &c.,

July 12.

CHING-CHOW.

THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Section 17 of the Bill (No 7 of 1887), now before the Supreme Legislative Council for establishing a University at Allahabad, declares (1) the Registrar and every other officer or servant appointed or remunerated by the Senate shall, for the purposes of the Indian Penal Code, be deemed to be a public servant. (2) The word "Government" in the definition of the "legal remuneration" in section 161 of that Code shall, for the purposes of sub-section (1), be deemed to include the Senate, and sections 162 and 163 of the Code shall be construed as if the words "or with any member of the Senate of the Allahabad University" were inserted after the words "with any Lieutenant-Governor." This provision is, in my opinion, chiefly intended to punish any embezzlement of public money under the control of the Senate by its own officers and servants, and also to deal with a fraud like the one recently committed in Bombay with regard to the question papers for the Matriculation Examination. It is, I think, desirable that a section similar to the above should, for the purposes mentioned above, be incorporated in the law, (Act XXII. of 1857), which established the Bombay University. Should Government and the University authorities approve of this proposal, I trust that they would be pleased to move in this matter.—Yours, &c.,

LEX.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the third Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, the trial of Nanaram Sukhram, a Pardeshi, on charges of maliciously making a false charge and of perjury, was resumed before Mr. Justice Jardine and a common jury. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The learned counsel applied for leave to amend the first charge by substituting for it the words "causing to institute criminal proceedings against Morleedhur on a false charge of causing grievous hurt." His Lordship allowed the amendment to be made. The interpreter, who translated before the magistrate, was examined; and some witnesses examined on Monday were recalled. Mr. Kirkpatrick briefly summed up the evidence called for the prosecution. His Lordship then summed up the whole case to the jury, who, after a short consultation, found the prisoner guilty of both the charges preferred against him. His Lordship, in passing sentence, remarked that the offence of which the prisoner was found guilty was a very serious one. The jury had found that he wounded himself with the object of getting an innocent man convicted. The sentence of the Court was that the prisoner be rigorously imprisoned for six years.

The prisoner asked that the sentence might be mitigated, as there was nobody who could assist him.

His Lordship said the sentence had been passed; and he could see no extenuating circumstance which might induce him to reduce it.

There being no other case for trial, the Sessions were dissolved.

A BAND of 400 Arnauts, with two flags, has made a raid into Servian territory and plundered the village of Dabinovac. Two Servians were killed and one wounded. The frontier gendarmes drove the Arnauts back over the frontier, capturing one of their flags. The raiders in retreating left behind two wounded men, but were able to carry off their other wounded and their dead.

PRIVATE MARKETS AND THE MUNICIPALITY.

Mr. Chubildas Lulloobhoy has addressed the following further letter to the Municipal Commissioner:—

Bombay, 12th July 1887.

F. L. Charles, Esq., C. S., Municipal Commissioner, Bombay.

Sir,—In acknowledging the receipt of your letter No. 5421 of 1887-88, dated 8th instant, in reply to mine of 7th idem, I have the honour to observe that it is no reply at all to my letter in question. You cannot treat one individual in one way and another in another way. Law must be one for all, rich and poor, members and non-members of the Corporation. You have been good enough to state in your letter that sanction was given to Mr. Raghunath Narayan Khote because the Municipality was not prepared to build a market on his spot, and that that reason does not apply in my case. May I ask why not, for I think it applies to my case with greater force for reasons mentioned below? It is the very same question besides of opening private markets. I may again repeat and remind you the case of Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy, which you entirely omit in your reply. He has been allowed to build a new market, and that very near another one.

The reasons above referred to are these, that the ground where Mr. Raghunath Narayan Khote's Market is sanctioned was and is very cheap in value, whereas my ground is very valuable. If the Municipality could not afford to buy that cheap plot and build a market there, I cannot understand how they can buy my ground, which is worth lacs of rupees according to present value. For your information and that of the Town Council, I beg to add that some years ago, when I purchased the land in question, and before the contract for purchase was closed with the vendor, I wrote a letter to your predecessor, Mr. Arthur T. Crawford, C.S., the then Municipal Commissioner, that if ever the Municipality wanted this land for the extension of the Nal Bazar Markets, I would not close my contract. To which he replied that the Municipality did not want then, nor would they ever want the land in question. This reply is filed amongst original papers in the High Court of Judicature in suit Secretary of State for India vs. Chubildas Lulloobhoy. This suit was decided in favour of the Government, who after a minute and thorough inquiry, which was made by Mr. Arbuthnot, C. S., the then Collector of Bombay, inquired of the Municipality if they required the land in question, which they might have got very cheap then, and it was upon their total refusal to take it up that the Government gave me a lease again on fresh understanding. In the face of all these facts, I wonder how the Municipality expects to take up my valuable land, when their financial position is not so flourishing at present. In conclusion, I have the honor to submit that you will re-consider your reply, and put the whole correspondence before the Town Council and the Corporation, whom I am also going to send copies of these proceedings for perusal and consideration, as it appears to me that the taking up of my premises for an extension of the Municipal Market is a long way off, and I require the permission for a market without delay, and further to do justice not to me alone, but to the public at large.—I have, &c.,

CHUBILDAS LULOOBHOY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Amana, 2131 tons, Captain J Thwaite, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Genoa, laden with a general cargo on board.

The s s Calder, arrived in Bombay, under Captain J Cormack, yesterday. She has brought on board a general cargo, 200 chests of opium and five deck passengers' from the Persian Gulf.

The Austro Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Elektra, Captain P Mersa, which arrived in Bombay, yesterday afternoon, brought with her a general cargo and twenty-seven deck passengers, from Trieste (June 18).

The Anchor Line steamer Nubia, 2319 tons, sailed last evening, under Captain T G Knox, for Marseilles, with a general cargo and the following passengers on board:—Miss Doderet, Lt W E Knight, Mr C T Macrae, and a gentleman.

The s s St Dunstan, 1,451 tons, Captain J Ogilvie which reported yesterday having arrived in Bombay, on the 11th instant, is consigned to Messrs W & A Graham and Co, and has brought 2195 tons of coals from New Port, having left that port on the 15th June last.

The s s Bangalore, 1309 tons, Captain G J W Badwin, will sail to-day for Aden, Hoodeida and Jeddah, laden with a general cargo and with 990 pilgrims on her deck. She is consigned to Messrs Haji Casam and Co and obtained her port clearance yesterday afternoon.

The B I S N steamer Oriental sailed last evening, under Captain G F Simpson, for Zanzibar and Mozambique, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs S P Vas, an infant, and a servant for Aden, and 7 adults on deck for Aden and the intermediate ports.

The steamer Kelwa, 993, Captain J Mackay, arrived, in Bombay yesterday afternoon, from Karrachi and the Persian Gulf (June 29). She brought a general cargo and the following passengers:—Rev Chas King, and Surgn-Major Bowman, from Busreh; Lt Holt, Lt Legh, and Mr Kennean, from Kurachi; and Mr S Radcliff and Mr J McCarthy from Persian Gulf and Karachi.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

12th July, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Berenice ..	1707	C. Sbutega......	B	Lloyd's Agents.
,, Kashgar....	2640	C. Gadd	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Rohilla	5500	Briscoe..........	D	P. & O Co.
,, C. Buchanon	19?2	W. Williar......	E	F. Muir & Co.
,, Khiwa......	1506	S. Bason	F	P. & O. Co.
,, Othello	1937	J. Atkins........	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Brookfield...	[illegible]	A. Stabell	H.J	Beyts Craig & Co
,, C. Maclean..	1196	Schofield	K	F. Muir & Co.
,, Lord Charlmont......	2055	Bocquet	L	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, M. Hall	..	A. Buck	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Inchrhona ..	1495	J. Macdonald ..	N	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Bormida....	1490	E. Pizzarello....	O	....
Ship Talavera..	1729	Robson	P	B. I. S. N. Co.
S.S. Amana	2157	Thwaite	Q	K Nixon & Co.
,, Bangalore	1309	Baldwin	Ibis	......
Ship Ardencraig	2071	Humphries	Offside	Walsh Lovett & Co.
S.S Medusa..	1775	E. Perim	Offside	....
,, Thisbe	1815	A Serovech	Offside	......

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
12	Tyne (s)	Farwall	Australia, July 7.
	Calder (s)	Cormack......	P. Gulf, June 27.
	Kilwa (s)	Mackay	P. Gulf & Karachi.
	Fernland (s)	S. Bers........	Middlebro', June 10
	Elektra (s)..........	Mersa	Trieste, June 18.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
12	Amana (s)	Thwaite	Genoa & Marseilles.
	Nubia (s)	Knox	Marseilles.
	Bengal (s)	Andrews ..	London &c.
	Oriental (s)	Simpson	Zanzibar and Mozambique.

The following vessels were yesterday entered outwards:—
Steamer Commilla, for Karachi.
,, Clan Buchanan, for Genoa.

The following vessels were cleared out yesterday:—
Steamer Bangalore, Baldwin, for Aden, Hoodeida and Jedda.

DAILY EXPORTS.—July 11.

For Liverpool.

Methley Hall (s), 190 cwts coir yarns, M Jaitha and Co; 600 bales wool, G Toolseedass; 100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

Esther Roy (s), 275 cwts myrabolums, P Lallji.

Lord Charlmount (s), 300 bales cotton droppings, G Nensee.

For London.

Bengal (s), 50 bales hides, Moosa Abba; 6 cwts ivory, S Durvesh; 3 boxes silver coins, (Rs. 27,651-15) The C Merchantile Bank; 8 cwts ivory, E Passia.

Rohilla (s), 1,950 cwts myrabolums, Lallji Poonsee and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, and 2,000 cwts wheat, C C Jassanwalla.

For Hamburg.

Bengal (s), 5 cwts ivory, A Blascheck and Co.

For Hull.

Othello (s), 2,000 cwts wheat, Ewart, Latham and Co; 1,648 cwts wheat, 999 cwts linseed, Lang Moir and Co; 2,350 cwts myrabolums, L Poonsee and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Clan Maclean (s), 92 cwts linseed, D Sassoon and Co; 3,252 cwts ground nuts, Wm Bell and Co.

For Amsterdam.

Talavera (s), 3,999 cwts linseed, The Bo Co Ld.

For Antwerp.

Inchlonga (s), 8,800 cwts rapeseed, and 6,000 cwts wheat, 945 cwts ground nuts, Toussaint and Boutellier; 670 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Marseilles.

Amana (s), 2,000 cwts ground nuts, Ralli Bros.

Brookfield (s), 750 cwts ground nuts, and 2,250 cwts gingelly seed, Lang, Moir and Co; 30 cwts cloves, Punnett and Co.

For Havre.

Inchrohna (s), 4,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros; 1,899 cwts ground nuts, Toussaint and Boutillier.

For Trieste.

Medusa (s), 200, cwts gum, Ritchie Stewart and Co; 440 bales George, Lockhart and Co; 330 bales cotton F. Sauquet and Co; 70 tons old iron, A E Muirhead.

Berenice (s), 319 cwts myrabolums, A Schweiger.

For Odessa.

Medusa (s), 400 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

For Genoa.

Amana (s), 2,000 cwts wheat, F Masotty and Co; 616 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

For Yokohama.

Bormida (s), 52 bales twist, &c, F R Papa.

For Kobe.

Bormida (s), 25 bales twist, J Campbell and Co: 10 bales twist, A Dhanjibhoi; 50 bales twist, J Campbell and Co; 60 bales twist, J D Sassoon and Co.

For Hongkong.

Bormida (s), 262 bales twist, and 188 bales cotton B Gamkhram; 300 bales twist Framji, Saunds and Co; 200 cwts Sandal wood, B Gorukhram; 86 bales twist, F R Papa; 100 bales, twist M Rambhagat; 200 bales cotton, H Moolji; 129 cwts cloves, 150 cwts fennel seed, 110 cwts groundnuts and 13 gallons sandal wood, oil W Lee Wa; 250 bales twist, J Peerbhai and Co; 75 bales twist, J Chhotabai 300 bales twist, S Nathoo; 200 cwts sandal wood and 155 bales twist, L Vithaldas; 60 bales, twist, D Vujbhookham.

Kashgar (s), 400 bales cotton, and 500 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 425 bales twist, J Abhraham; 350 bales, J D Sassoon and Co.

For Shanghai.

Kashgar (s), 25 bales twist, J D Sassoon and Co; 75 bales twist, S Abhraham; 485 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Calcutta.

Nuddia (s), 127 bales cotton, R Luchmandas.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 11th July, 1887.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·640
Temperature of the Air	79·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer..................................	76·2
Dew Point	75·1
Relative humidity of Air	875
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ..	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	80·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)........	75·9
General Directions of Wind*	WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	593
Fall of Rain	0·87
Total fall during month	24·78
,, ,, year	48·96
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 12th July ..	0·06

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—July 10.

Edwards, Lt, Bo P W O Grenadiers, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

July 11.

Reilly, Capt, Bo, Q M G's Dept, on duty, from Poona.
Ruggles, Inspr, Bo Army Edel, on duty, from Poona.
Humphreys, Lt, Bo N Lanc Regt, on leave, from Mian Mir.

July 12.

Carter, Capt, Bl, Transport Dept, on leave, from Sialkot.
Owen, Capt, Bl, 16th Dn Guards, on leave, from Sialkot.
Lambart, Major, Mad R Scots Fus, on leave, from Rangoon.
Ellis, Lt, Mad R E, on leave, from Rangoon.
Kirke, Capt, Bo, R E, on leave, from Kirkee.
Wreford, Major, Bo, N Lanc Regt, on leave, from Indore.
Hughes, Surgn Major, Bo Med, on leave, from Belgaum.
Witham, 2nd Lt, Bo 7th Dn Guards, on leave, from Mhow.
Davis, Capt, Bl, D A A G, on leave, from Jhansi.

DEPARTURES.—July 10.

Reilly, Capt, Bo, 17th B I, on duty, to Deolali.

July 11.

Edwardes, Lt, Bo P W O Grenadiers, on duty, to Deolali.

July 12.

Macdonald, Lt, Bo, 8th B I, on leave, to England.
Knight, Lt, Bl, 4th B C, on sick leave, to England.
Tilly, Col, Bl R W Fus, on half-pay, to England.
Scott, Capt, Bl, E Lanc Regt, on duty, to Burnley, Lancashire.
Humphreys, Lt, Bo, Lanc Regt, on duty, to Deolali.
Owen Capt, Bl, 6th Dn Guards, on leave, to England.
Ellis, Lt, Mad. R E, on leave, to England.
Lambart, Major, Mad, R S Fus, on leave, to England.
Kirke, Capt, Bo, R E and Sap and Miners, on leave, to England.
Hughes, Surgn Major, Bo, Med Dept, on leave, to England.
Campbell, Capt, Mad, Bedford Regt, on leave, to England.
Penton, Col, Bl, Half-pay to England.
Carter, Capt, Bl, Transport Dept, on leave, to England.
Curtin, Major Bo, Gloster Regt, from leave, to Kirkee.
Carr, Lt, Mad R A, on leave, to England.
Rayment, Vet Surgn, Bl, A V D, on leave, to England.
Dunn, Capt, Bl, R W Fusiliers, from leave, to Lucknow.
Justice, Col, Mad Staff Corps, on leave to England.
Murphy, Surgn Major, Bo Med Dept, on leave, to Europe.
Moseley, Lt, Bl, 15th Sikhs, from leave, to Nowshera.
Lloyd, Capt, Bo R A, on sick leave, to England.
Davis, Capt, Bl, D A A G, on priv leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, July 13th, 1887.

1. There will be drill at Head Quarters this day, Wednesday, the 13th inst, from 9 to 10 p. m. All recruits are requested to attend.

2. The Bombay Light Horse will assemble at the Town Hall for Sword Exercise on Thursday, the 14th inst., at 5-30 p. m. All members are requested to attend.

3. Capt. Eust. Ferrers Nicholson will officiate as Adjutant, vice Capt. Roughton transferred, until further Orders.

By Order,
(Sd.) G. W. ROUGHTON, Capt.,
Officiating Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

Monsignor Rotelli, the Apostolic Nuncio to France, presented his credentials at the Elysee, on June 23. M. Mollard, the introducer of the Ambassadors, went with two carriages belonging to the Presidency to fetch his Excellency from the Nunciature. The two carriages were escorted by a squadron of cavalry up to the entrance of the Elyse, where the cortege was received with military honours by the battalion on duty. M. Grevy, having on his right the Minister for Foreign Affairs, received the party in a drawing-room of the Elyse. The Nuncio said that the Sovereign Pontiff had desired him to offer the President the public and solemn testimony of his paternal affection for himself and for the noble and generous French nation, as well as sincere wishes for the President's prosperity and for the well-being and glory of his country. He discharged, he said, a very agreeable duty in becoming the mouth-piece of the sentiments of the Sovereign Pontiff, and he firmly intended to act on these sentiments in all his relations with the French Government. He should be happy to maintain, so far as he was able, the good understanding between the Holy See and France for the true protection of their common interests. In concluding, his Excellency expressed his admiration for the glorious country over the destinies of which M. Grevy presided, and the influence of which he (the Nuncio) had been able to appreciate at Constantinople. In reply, the President of the Republic expressed deep gratitude to the Pope for his sentiments of good-will, and assured Monsignor Rotelli that he could, in the accomplishment of his mission, confidently rely on the cordial assistance of the Government of the Republic. The cordiality of the language used by the Nunico created, it is said, considerable sensation; and in Government circles the impression produced is very favourable.

EAST INDIA AND THE CHINA MAIL CONTRACT.

The adjourned debate on the motion approving the contract for the conveyance of the mails between England, India, and China, was resumed in the House of Commons on June 23 and continued through the night till the early hours of the next morning. The following amendment was moved by Mr. Anderson:—"That this House disapproves any contract subsidising any line of steamers to carry mails to the East for a long period of years without steps having been taken to assist the Canadian-Pacific Railway by a subsidy to run a fast line of steamers from Vancouver to Asia." Mr. Anderson contrasted the terms of the P. and O. Company's tender with that of the Canadian-Pacific Railway Company. He observed that the cost per mile according to the Canadian and Pacific tender was 3s 6d, against 6s 7d in the contract under consideration. The minimum speed by the Canadian-Pacific route was 14 knots and under the P and O contract 11 and 12 knots. He also urges Imperial considerations in favour of adopting the Canadian and Pacific Company's tender. The Speaker however interposed by pointing out that the amendment, if put, would exclude other amendments. Mr. Anderson thereupon withdrew his amendment.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then addressed the House, stating that if the contract were confirmed, the Government would be prepared to give an assurance that would not in any degree interfere with the negotiations for subsidising the route between Vancouver and Hongkong. Supposing that the subsidy were granted to the route between Vancouver and Hongkong that would not relieve us from the necessity of making another contract and concluding arrangements for the ordinary postal service to India, Singapore, Hongkong, and China; and this could only be looked upon as a supplementary service, although an extremely important and valuable service. The Government at present were inclined to examine most fully the proposals made by the Canadian-Pacific Company and the Canadian Government. There were two proposals—viz., one of £100,000 subsidy for fast ships, and a contribution from the Canadian Government of £20,000 towards that £100,000; and another proposal for a service of three ships which would give a monthly service for £60,000, of which the Canadian Government were prepared to pay £15,000. There might be a postal advantage on account of the shortening of the time which the fast steamers would secure between England and Hongkong, and especially between England and Yokohama and other parts. They had to consider whether the advantages of the other postal line for military, commercial, and other reasons, whether the possession of three steamers, specially prepared, as it was proposed that they should be, under the supervision of the Admirality authorities, so as to be available as armed cruisers in time of war, would be worth the large sum that was asked. He was only anxious to state—and he was sure hon. members would understand what he meant when, on the part of the Government, he made the statement—that they need not think that they would prejudice the case of the Hongkong and Vancouver route by adopting the contract now specially before them. He would ask hon. members not at this time to insist too much on the value of the Vancouver route, which was under consideration, especially as they were in negotiation with the Canadian Government on the subject (hear, hear); and if any great pressure were put upon the Government at that stage and they were to adopt straight off the extremely valuable proposals made to them by the Canadian-Pacific Company and the Canadian Government, it might prevent their making those arrangements with them which it would be desirable to secure. The Government wished to have their hands entirely free. (Hear, hear.) He hoped, therefore, that the hon. member would see reason for withdrawing his amendment.

Mr. Anderson's amendment having been withdrawn, Mr. Provand moved another amendment to the effect that the words "be approved" should be left out of the motion and that the following should be substituted:—"be referred to a select Committee of the House to consider the advisability of its acceptance as a whole, or of any modification thereof, or to recommend to this House such other service for the conveyance of the mails to India and China as they may consider adequate and desirable, with power to call for and examine books, papers and persons." He had three reasons for objecting to the contract. The first reason was that the contract was inadequate; secondly that ten years was too long a period for which to make a contract of this kind; and thirdly, the subsidy was much too high. As to the inadequacy, he pointed out that as far as the contract affected India we had established a weekly service to India 20 years ago. At that time the export and import trade with India was valued at £70,000,000; at present it was £140,000,000, and before the contract expired no doubt it would exceed £200,000, during those 20 years the internal trade of India had developed enormously. Since railways had been introduced in India our commercial relations with that country had become more important, but notwithstanding the development of trade the postal authorities proposed no greater facilities between this country and our Indian dependency than existed 20 years ago. (Hear, hear.)

It was now certain that in ten years we should have a complete railway communication with India. At the present time there were only a few hundred miles between the Russian Trans-Caspian Railway and our railway system in North-West India. Of course two diplomatic difficulties might retard those systems from being joined for some time, but when their junction came about it was certain that all the mails between this country and India would go by railway. When the line was complete the time between London and Bombay would be seven days, as against 17 days by the Peninsular and Oriental route. If the contract was made on the basis upon which the Atlantic contracts were paid his objection would lose much of its force, because when the Peninsular and Oriental line became the slowest route to India it was certain that it would get no mails and no money. But this was not the case. The competition in the North Pacific had just commenced, and it would compel steamers to travel a great deal faster than they did at present. The result of that would be that they would come to complete the journey to Shanghai in 30 days, or nine days less than the Peninsular and Oriental now took. (Hear, hear.) The third objection he had to the contract was that the subsidy was too large, and in that respect he must draw attention to the way the Peninsular and Oriental Company were treated in comparison with the Atlantic companies. From 1854 to 1867 the Peninsular and Oriental Company received subsidies equal to 4s. 2d. per mile, but in 1887 Mr. Scudamore recommended in a report made by him to the Government that the subsidy should by raised to 6s. 1d. per mile. The subsidy under this contract would be, according to the way the mileage was reckoned, 6s. 2d. or 7s. 4½d, per mile; and although it was proposed to raise the subsidy the speed of their steamers had increased by only about 20 per cent. Twenty years ago the Atlantic companies received a subsidy of 16s. per pound, whereas now they were receiving only 3s. per pound, and their service was carried on by steamers nearly twice as fast as those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. (Hear, hear.) It might be argued that the superior pace was due to the development in the steamer service of the Atlantic, but as a matter of fact the development had been all the other way. Since the opening of Suez Canal the traffic to the East had greatly developed. He thought he had established his three objections—namely, that the contract was inadequate, that the term was too long, and that the subsidy was much too high. All he now asked was that this question might referred to a committee. (Hear hear) Many hon. members entertained the erroneous idea that we must grant subsidies in order to encourage British commerce. In point of fact, however, the subsidy to the Peninsular and Oriental Company had not had the effect of preventing foreigners from establishing lines to the East. For instance, the French had established a line to China. Continental manufactured woollens could now be carried to China or Japan more cheaply than British manufactured goods. There were some people who held that the Peninsular and Oriental Company, having contracted to supply a particular service, had a right to do what they chose with the subsidy. This he denied. The system of subsidies had existed since 1867, and had been an incubus upon the country. When the original contract was about to be entered into between the company and the Government the former laid before the latter a balance-sheet which showed that they must have a subsidy of a certain amount in order to enable them to pay a dividend to their shareholders of 6 per cent. He should like to know whether the present Government were continuing to act upon a similar plan at this time. Shipowners would not tender against the Peninsular and Oriental Company because they knew their tenders would not be fairly treated. When the Government varied their contracts from the advertised conditions, Mr. Holt, who had tendered, got no opportunity of revising his tender. The Clan Line had had the fastest steamers on that route ever since the Canal had been opened, and they were willing to undertake the service from Brindisi to Shanghai for one-half of the sum now paid. If a majority of the House succeeded in defeating this amendment they would thereby practically enter a defence of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and mark their approval of its inefficient service and its treatment of British commerce notwithstanding their bloated subsidies.

Mr. S. Smith seconded the amendment, and objected to the contract on the ground chiefly of the length of time during which it was to run. The improvements in steam navigation were such that in ten years this line of steamers might be superseded by a faster line, and it was also probable that there would be a direct route of railway which would only take ten days instead of 16, as this contract contemplated. The mails would then, of course, go by railway, and this large sum of £260,000 a year would be quite thrown away. (Hear, hear.) For years past our expenditure had been very extravagant, and now, when our sources of income appeared to be drying up, it was necessary to economize. (Hear, hear.) He hoped that the House would agree to refer this matter to a Select Committee, where it could be thoroughly looked into (hear, hear), and would refuse to squander this large sum of money. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Raikes said the hon. gentleman had stated that within the last 20 years the trade of India had increased from £70,000,000 to £140,000,000, and he found in that a reason for requiring a more frequent service from this country to India than was proposed by the Peninsular and Oriental Company. Assuming the principles to prevail which had obtained hitherto, if we were to have a more frequent service we must be prepared for a more considerable charge (hear, hear), and he did not think it was consistent for the hon. gentleman first of all to blame the Government for an inadequate service, and then to say that the sum they were to pay was too much. The fact was that weekly services had been found sufficient. But as the hon. member told the House that there were other services in the hands of foreign countries, if the present English service was not sufficient, those foreign countries would be doing a brisk business in carrying letters. That however was not the fact. The reasons why the Government had consented to make a contract for ten years were sufficiently stated in the Treasury Minute. The fact was that the contract would be made for £25,000 a year less than if it had been made for seven years, the result of which was that the country was making a very advatageous bargain to the amount of something very near £300,000; yet it was in the name of economy that the hon. member proposed to set aside the arrangement. (Hear, hear.) As to the alternative Trans-Caspian route, if the hon. member had given as much attention to the public opinion of this country as he had given to the ancient records in the library, he would be aware that any Ministry would be a short-lived one that allowed the mails to be carried by a railway in the hands of Russia. (Hear, hear.) A proposition more impossible was never submitted to the House as an alternative arrangement. As to payment by weight it was owing to keen competition that the system had been established in connexion with the Atlantic mails, and it was owing to the absence of competition that they were obliged to pay at the present time a very much larger sum to the Peninsular and Oriental Company for the East Indian and China mails. It would be clear to the House that the hon. member looked at this question entirely from the view of the China trade. There could be no greater delusion than to suppose that they would pay £265,000 a year merely for the purpose of having the mails to China. They were going to pay a very large part of the sum for the conveyance of the mails to India, and only the balance was to be paid for the conveyance of the mails to China; and when they were asked to compare the proposal to pay £265,000 to the Peninsular and Oriental Company as against the £100,000 to the Canadian Pacific Company, he said that that comparison could do nothing but mislead, because the part that should be allocated to the conveyance of the mails to China was really in no very great degree in excess of the £100,000 that was proposed to be paid to the Canadian Pacific line. Then they were told that other companies had been dealt with in a different way from the Peninsular and Oriental Company. Now when it came to be his duty to consider the tenders that had been submitted to the Government he had practically no opportunity of dealing with any other company at all, for there was no other serious competitor in the field, except the Canadian Pacific Company and the Peninsular and Oriental Company. It had been abundantly shown that the Canadian Pacific Company was not to be regarded now as a competing company, but if at a future time it should be able to come to an arrangement with her Majesty's Government and the Government of Canada for establishing that line it would be rather a supplementary than a competing line. From what experience of business he had had he might say that when they substituted for a 17 days' service a 16 days' service, and got it for £95,000 a year less than they paid for the 17 days' service, they had done an extremely good stroke of business, and one on which the country might be congratulated. He did not shrink from taking up that position. Twenty years ago the country was paying for the mail service to India and China no less than £450,000 a year, and they had now succeeded in effecting an arrangement for obtaining that service for £265,000, or not much more than half what it cost 20 years ago, and he challenged any fair-minded body of men to say whether they had not thereby saved a considerable sum of money to the country. During the time for which that contract had to run they would have saved something like a million upon that service as compared with what they had been paying, and he must say he thought it required some courage for an hon. member to attack the proposal on the ground of economy. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member had quoted figures with regard to the rate for mileage. He said we paid 6s. 1d. per mile 20 years ago, and that we were now paying 6s. 2½d. if the mileage was taken one way, and 7s. 3d. if taken another way. It would be apparent to those who realized the fact that we were now paying £200,000 less than 20 years ago, that it was a strange circumstance if we should be paying a higher mileage rate than at that time. There was a common delusion in regard to the subject. Many people entertained the idea that it was sufficient to reckon the mileage in the present contract merely from Brindisi without considering the fact that the steamer carried the letters all the way from India. They ought to consider that as far as the steamers were concerned their mileage was to be reckoned from the port in this country before a true statement could be arrived at of what the mileage really was. Besides that they had the advantage of the great services which this company could command; and if they took a fair estimate of the mileage altogether, instead of paying 6s. 1d, or 7s. 3d., we were paying under 4s. per mile.

Mr. C. Wilson said that the mercantile community largely doubted whether this matter could be dealt with in a business-like manner by any Cabinet. He objected to the discussion of so important a question at 2 o'clock in the morning—(cheers)—by a limited number of members, who were, some of them, bound by party ties. The question which the House had to answer was this—was it reasonable, considering the enormous progress which had been made in steam navigation in the last few years and which would probably continue—was it reasonable to enter without necessity into a contract which would tie their hands for 10 years? (Cheers.) He thought the hon. member for Glasgow would be willing to withdraw his amendment if some shorter time than ten years were fixed. It was possible, owing to the improvement in the telegraph, that before ten years were over people would hardly think of writing letters at all on important or urgent matters, which would be carried on by telegraph only; and though the question of carrying the mails would become of less importance than at present, it did not become the Government to say that, because railway communication went though Russian territory and was connected with our Indian system, for that reason the mails could not be carried. His own opinion was that we ought to be only too glad to take advantage of that opportunity—(hear, hear),—because it was by measures of that sort that they would ultimately do away with those foolish scares that this country was so subject to, and which resulted in the throwing away of so many millions whenever the scares occurred. (Cheers.) On the whole, he thought that the most convenient course to adopt would be to limit the operation of the contract to five years. (Hear, hear.)

Sir J. Commerell hoped that when the time came for the consideration of the conveyance of the Canadian-Pacific mails the House would not be told that no more subsidies could be given because of the large subsidies which had been given to the Peninsular and Oriental Company. In case of war the Suez Canal would be closed, and we might then derive the greatest benefits from the establishment of a Canadian-Pacific mail line. He knew the Cape Line very well, he had been for three years at the Cape, and as they had no coal there that would make it more difficult to defend, as we should have to get coal by transport. He hoped most sincerely when the time came that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would view the Pacific line in a proper spirit, as one which would be not only of use to ourselves, but to the Empire. (Hear, hear.) He trusted that that great highway would not be allowed to fall into the hands of some foreign Power, which it certainly would do if an adequate subsidy was not given to the Canadian Government. (Hear, hear).

The debate was continued by Mr. Esslemont, Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. Henniker-Seaton, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre and other members.

The parallatic motion of stars has been demonstrated by the Reverend Dr. Pritchard, of Oxford, under a process of making the stars photograph their position, perfected by himself. The star 61 Cygni is found to vary its relative angular distance from four others around it in the course of six months to the amount of four-tenths of a second of arc, and hence the distance of this star in Cygnus from the earth is calculated at fifty millions of miles. Yet it is apparently the nearest to us of all the bodies in space outside our own planetary system.

Serious troubles have taken place in Astrakhan, the mob having attacked the Persian merchants, sacked their shops, and commenced to demolish their houses. The Cossacks, who arrived late, promptly succeeded in re-establishing order. Many persons were wounded and several Persians killed. The troubles arose from a false report that a Persian merchant had killed a Russian child and concealed the corpse. More than a hundred persons were arrested.

BOGUS PETITIONS TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Some remarkable developments have taken place in connection with the London Corporation scandals. An agitation has been vigorously carried on in many parts of London to curtail the privileges of the City Corporation and that a virtuous body has spent considerable sums of money to defend its own existence by promoting a counter agitation. One of the methods to which it resorted was the getting up of petitions to the House of Commons, but some of the lynx-eyed Radical members discovered that the majority of the signatures were forgeries. A Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the matter, with Sir C. Forster, as chairman. In the House of Commons, on June 20, Sir Charles called attention to the report of the Committee. The following is a report of the proceedings:—

The right hon. Baronet, who was indistinctly heard said that as the result of a protracted inquiry they found that there had undoubtedly been a breach of the privileges of the House by an organised system, of extensive fraud of a most barefaced kind (hear, hear) They had not been able to bring home to the parties engaged in preparing these petitions the direct charge of having themselves participated in the fraud, but they could not but convict them of gross negligence not being more careful in their selection of their in special agents. As regarded Bidmead the case was complete, and he without hesitation admitted his guilt. And though he felt a dislike to striking at minor criminals while the greater criminals escaped, yet they must deal with facts as they found them, and unless the right of petition to the House of Commons was to degenerate into a farce, and the privileges of the House were to exist only in name, he did not see how it was possible to pass over a case so clear and so flagrant without serious notice (Opposition cheers). It would be for others to consider whether this contempt might not be purged by contrition; but, in the meantime, he felt that there was no course opened to him but to make a Motion similar to that which he made in 1865, when he was first elected to the chair of the Commitee. He therefore moved, "That Reginald Bidmead, having fabricated signatures to certain petitions presented to this House, has been guilty of contempt and of a breach of the priviliges of this House" (hear, hear).

Mr. Bradlaugh said he did not intend to oppose the Motion, but he asked who were the greater criminals? (Opposition cheers.) He intended to suggest to the House that the Corporation fo the City of London were the real criminals (Opposition cheers), and that there was overwhelming evidence that the gross negligence referred to by the Chairman of Committees was gross negligence to which every member of the Corporation of the City of London had been a party. It would be seen in the report of the Committee that in 1884 it was brought to the knowledge of members of the Corporation that in several instances petitions signed two, three, and even four times over by the same person were presented to the House. On the 19th June, 1884, Mr. Wragg applied to the Corporation for the sum of 1000l. to enable him to get up petitions from Lambeth, Southwark, Hackney, Finsbury, Marylebone, and the Tower Hamlets, and he (Mr. Bradlaugh) said that when the Corporation had notice more than once that a person to whom they by their warrant issued large sums of money, either by his negligence or his carelessness, permitted petitions to reach that House which were fraudulent, they had no right to be negligent (Opposition cheers). It was clear that Wragg in 1883 and 1884 received and spent large sums of money in concocting bogus petitions to that House, and that he received a fee of 500 guineas in connection with illegitimate opposition to a measure before the House (hear). Then Mr. Carlton Roberts was repeatedly employed by the City in concocting illegitimate opposition to measures before the House. There could be no doubt that the practice of petitioning the House had been degraded, and that every person who had taken part in these proceedings had been dishonoured (hear, hear). He appealed to the House not to send that poor tool, Reginald Bidmead, to gaol, while others, who were worse criminals in employing him, were not dealt with, but suggested that he should be ordered by the Speaker to attend at the bar of the House on Thursday, there to be reprimanded (hear, hear).

Sir R. N. Fowler said he supported the Motion, his view being that that the man Bidmead had betrayed the confidence placed in him by those who entrusted him (oh, and laughter). He was employed to do a perfectly legitimate thing—namely, to take petitions from house to house, in order to ask people whether they were willing of their own free will to sign them; and he betrayed his trust.

Viscount Lymington concurred in the view that Mr. Bidmead was a minor criminal, and suggested whether Mr. Hallett should not also be censured. It did not appear on the evidence that Mr. Roberts or Mr. Wragg could be connected with any knowledge of the forgeries; but it appeared clearly from the evidence that before the letter was written to the Speaker Mr. Bidmead had confessed to Mr. Hallett that he had forged sigtures to other petitions, and yet Mr. Hallett had maintained that the forgeries were confined to the Haggerston petition.

The Attorney General said there could be no doubt that the practices referred to were deserving of the strongest reprobation. In preference, however, to the proposed committal of Bidmead to Newgate, he would recommend that the House should adopt the suggestion of the hon. member for Northampton, that the man should be reprimanded at the bar of the House (hear, hear).

Mr. Gladstone quite agreed that the milder course, in reference to Bidmead, should be adopted. It had been recommended by the hon. member for Northampton, who was in the position of quasi-prosecutor on public grounds, and therefore was entitled to weight. Besides, it was plain that the House was but on the threshold of very serious question, and that they must hear more of the matter, of which this motion touched one department only (hear, hear). It was very desirable, therefore that they should take a step which would commit them as little as possible in reference to what might afterwards be found necessary, and that they should as far as possible reserve other questions until the matter came into full discussion Meantime, as regarded Bidmead, he thought it was better to be on the side of mercy than on the side of severity (hear, hear). He believed it would be the wisest course to adopt the suggestion of the hon. member for Northampton, and which had been supported by the Attorney General, as it would enable them the more satisfactorily to discharge whatever duties might be found to be incumbent upon them in the further development of this matter.

Mr. Pickersgill, pleaded for delay, lest the House should by precipitation in any way prejudice its action. He objected to the inclusion of the small fry and allowing the larger culprits to escape. He begged therefore to move the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. W. H. Smith thought the only question before the House—whether the conduct of this person amounted to a breach of privilege—was one on which there could be no doubt. He hoped the debate would not be adjourned, and he pointed out that by carrying it now the House would not be tied in regard to any future course it might desire to take.

Mr. Pickersgill asked leave to withdraw the Motion for adjournment, which being accorded.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor protested against the petitions against the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, presented by himself, being regarded in the same category as forged petitions bought and paid for by a public body.

The Motion declaring the breach of privilege and contempt of the House was agreed to.

Sir C. Forster then moved that Reginald Bidmead do attend at the bar of the House, to be reprimanded by Mr. Speaker.

The Motion was agreed to, as also the consequential Motion discharging the orders of the day regarding the implicated petitions, and cancelling them.

On Thursday Bidmead was brought to the Bar of the House in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. The Speaker then reprimanded him as follows:—

Reginald Bidmead, on Monday last, this House resolved that you had fabricated signatures to certain petitions presented to this House, and that thereby you had been guilty of contempt and a breach of the privileges of this House. A further resolution was come to by the House that you attend this day to be reprimanded by the Speaker. A third order was made by the House cancelling over thirty petitions, which you had vitiated by forgery, and which the House therefore rejected as an assault upon the dignity of this House. The Special Select Committee appointed to inquire into the circumstances under which the names appearing on certain petitions were thereunto appended, reported that the case against you Reginald Bidmead, complete; that you had forged—and indeed by your own confession in a letter to me you had confessed the forgery—from 1,600 to 1,700 signatures in the petitions; that to one petition, the petition from Haggerston, you had forged 200 names; that you had done this with a cynical and reckless disregard of the discredit which by your action you are bringing on the great right in petitioning the House of Commons. For similar offences your men have been committed to Newgate—not in ancient times only, but in quite recent times, within the memory of many hon. members now occupying seats in this House. I further notice that the Committee have inserted a paragraph in their report that they desire to record their opinion that the right of petitioning the House of Commons has of late years been subjected to serious abuse, which merits the attention of this House. I have now only to deal with the case before me, and I shall of course make no allusion to any further action which this House may take to vindicate its rights and privileges. The House, having taken your case into consideration, has taken a lenient view of the punishment that is to be awarded to you. It has not committed you to prison, but has directed me as the Speaker of this House, to reprimand you, and I do accordingly reprimand you. You will leave this House under the censure of this House and under the stigma of its strong disapprobation. You will, I trust, bear in mind that you quit this House under that stigma and under that censure. You will, I hope, also reflect upon the serious risks that you have incurred by the conduct which has brought you within the notice of the House. I trust that you will endeavour for the future to condone your offence against the majesty, the dignity, and the privileges of this House, as far as in you lies—condone your offence, I say, by the steady determination to abstain from any practices of the kind which have brought you under this severe censure. I trust that you will reflect upon the offence that you have committed, and not dare to repeat an offence which will if repeated, bring on you a condign and summary punishment. The right of petitioning this House is an ancient and a most valuable right, but its value can only be maintained if the petitions presented to this Houses are genuine, authentic, and free and unfettered expressions of the will of the people. You may quit the bar.

Bidmead, with the Sergeant at Arms, retired backwards bowing. From the Opposition bench below the gangway, there were loud and repeated calls of "Fowler." The mace was then replaced on the table. On the motion of Mr. W. H. Smith, the words of the Speaker in reprimanding Bidmead were entered on the journals of the House.

A JOURNALIST ON JOURNALISM.

The following account of an interview with Mr. Andrew Lang appears in Cassell's "Saturday Journal":—

Mr. Andrew Lang [illegible] not love interviewers, who are quite in "The Wrong Paradise" when they go to Marloes Road. In his opinion, "most interviews are advertisements of the interviewee;" and he has not the smallest ambition in the world for the public to know what his furniture and his coat are like. But a man is not interviewed for the sake of personal description. It is inevitable and legitimate that the reading public should be strongly interested in a man who furnishes it daily, weekly, and monthly with plenty of columns of copy. I asked Mr. Lang if he was disposed to agree with some statements that have been made of late, that it is as easy for a smart young man to learn journalism as to learn any other profession? His reply was decisive.

"I don't believe it at all," he answered." Journalism, as far as it is literary, cannot be learned. It is not a trade to which a man can be apprenticed."

It is very well known that Mr. Lang, who was one of the most industrious men of his year at Oxford, is a scholar first and a writer afterwards. He has kept up the habit of reading the dead languages; and I, therefore, asked him what influence he considered classical studies ought to have upon journalism.

"I think every journalist ought to have a classical education—that is to say, if he is to combine journalism with literature. Certainly he has no business to be writing about classical subjects if he knows nothing about them. It is true that some great geniuses have not had a classical education, and have been none the worse for the want of it. But I think that the ordinary working man of letters who is not a genius, is much the better for such an education." Every one who is familiar with Mr. Lang's writing, with the fulness of knowledge, the aptness of illustration, the felicity of quotation which he applies to every subject will be surprised to learn that all this owes nothing to books of reference, and everything to a remarkably retentive memory. Some journalists, who have written thousands of leading articles, find it necessary to keep vast stores of information upon every conceivable topic ready to hand—well-stocked libraries, volumes of newspaper cuttings, piles of commonplace books, and the like. Mr. Lang never troubles himself about such elaborate aids to writing. I doubt if the people who collect the material find it handy when they want it. It is hard enough, often impossible, to find one's books on one's own shelves—the most difficult kind of book-hunting. Commonplace books and notes must be still more evasive. But no doubt Mr. Sala can find his notes when he wants them, and read them when he has found them. Not every one can do that.

"I seldom look up any books of reference," he told me. "I do not even possess a classical dictionary and I don't believe there is a reference book of any sort in the house."

Mr. Lang is an exceedingly prolific writer, as readers of the "Daily News," the "St James's Gazette" the "Saturday Review," and nearly all the magazines known. Therefore, when I asked him about his methods of work I half expected to be told that he sat down to his desk, like Anthony Trollope, at five in the morning, and remained there until evening.

"Oh," answered Mr. Lang, in a nonchalant way "I work pretty fast. I work from ten till one; and I write a leading article in the afternoon."

Books of reference are not the only aids to composition that Mr. Lang can do without. Now that the cigarette has become as necessary to many a writer as "copy-paper" itself, while the pen is in his hand, it is interesting to know that Mr. Lang rarely smokes, and never when he is at work. In answer to a question as to what part of the day he considered to be the most suitable for doing literary work, he said that, of course, much depended upon circumstances. A great deal of writing for newspapers can only be done at night; but, for his own part, he found that the morning was by far the best time for writing.

It has been a common complaint of late years that the remuneration for journalistic work, like the prices paid for novels, has diminished; and I put it to Mr. Lang if he thought there really was any ground for these complaints.

"I know nothing at all about that," said he; "but the remuneration would no doubt depend upon the man."

"That Mr. Lang should be ignorant upon such a matter was of course to be expected; for he was successful almost from the first, and successful, it is to be remembered, not by reason of favour or influence which (contrary to the fancies of a great many people) counts for next to nothing in newspaper work but thanks solely to his way of putting things, and his stores of which I may term marketable erudition. Mr. Lang is anxious to remove from the minds of budding journalists these pernicious idea that introductions and influence will ensure the acceptance of their manuscripts.

"Supposing a young man to possess the various natural qualities, together with the acquired knowledge that are necessary to journalists," he observed there is only one way in which he can achieve success, and that is by persistently sending his manuscripts to the editor, of magazines and newspapers. It is worse than useless to send them to people like myself, and to suppose them we can get them published, unless they are the kind of thing that is wanted. Then everyone is glad [illegible] them, and to enlist the recruit. Nothing [illegible] in journalism without constantly pegging away. Almost all journals and magazines are anxious to get good copy; and seeing that really good work is often badly wanted, a man who has anything i[illegible], him is sure to succeed

"And that, I suppose, has been your own experience?"

"As far as often being 'rejected' goes. When I began writing I found that the less had articles were accepted and the worse ones were not. It is altogether a mistake to suppose that editors do not read the manuscripts that are sent to them. I know a good many editors, and I am sure they all look through everything they receive. I have heard of one or two magazines which will not take anything from unknown men; but it is mostly people who have nothing to do with literature who think that influence counts for everything and ability and perseverance for nothing. And it must be remembered that freshness and originality go for much. Editors want what is new as well as what is good. The public have no idea of the pains and time editors spend in reading the enormous quantity of manuscript that is showered up on them. But 'it's little good comes of writing,' as Captain Shandon said. In France, it leads to everything; in England, it leads to nothing!"

In the course of a little chat about interviewing Mr. Lang said that he failed to perceive its uses, save in exceptional cases—when, for instance, a politician wanted to say something of general interest, and chose that way of saying it instead of going to the trouble of writing a pamphlet. "And," he added, characteristically "of course he is not always telling the interviewer the truth; so what does it matter?" But there is interviewing and interviewing; and while many people reasonably object to the vulgarity of telling how many rings a distinguished man wears, what is his favourite dish, and the cut of coat that he most affects, everybody is agreed that there is nothing very improper in letting the public know interesting little matters of more than personal moment, such as those which I have here recorded of Mr. Lang.

It is now likely that the proposal to add to the title of her Majesty by a reference to the Colonies and Dependencies will be dropped. It will not be possible for the Government to disregard the feeling of more than one Colonial Government, which amounts to a repetition of Lord Melbourne's words, "Can't you let it alone?" Very strongly is this feeling represented by wise and influential men with regard to Canada. The assertion of sovereignty in any new form over part of the continent of North America is, they think, for many good reasons to be avoided, and the latest communications from the Canadian Government do not show any tendency to a Imperial Union, and the addition suggested could not be adopted without an Act of Parliament; and there is good reason to believe that the Government do not contemplate making any such proposition.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE VATICAN.

An Italian pamphlet on the question of the diplomatic relations between England and the Vatican by the Rev. R. Belaney, Apostolic missionary, an English Catholic priest, will be immediately published in Rome. As the author is in intimate relation with many of the principal personages near the Pope, the Rome correspondent of the "Times" translates some extracts from advance sheets sent me by the author. The brochure is intended for the information of Italian adherents to the fortunes of the Vatican :—

There are no fewer than eleven million Catholics in the United Kingdom and in her Majesty's dominions in the East. Their Bishops at present number 130, and every five years the cipher, which surpasses considerably the contingent of Bishops in any other State on the globe, increases. Their priests exceed 20,000. But be they Bishops, clergy, or population in general, all these Catholics are subjects of the Queen and therefore bound to recognize her authority.

At the same time, as children of Our Saviour's kingdom on earth, the Catholic Church, they are also subjects of Pope Leo XIII., Christ's vicar, and therefore bound, although in another way, to recognize the authority of the Holy See. If the Sovereigns and mankind were infallible these two obligations would not clash.

They would be like two parallell lines, that cannot meet or diverge. But, as they are not infallible, it is inevitable that discord should arise between them. To remedy this difficulty, so-called "diplomatic relations" were adopted between the different Courts of Europe and the Pope. For several centuries they were interrupted between England and the Papal Court, but there are frequently circumstances in which the interruption of the said relations is as harmful to the country as to the Catholic element. Generally, in the diplomatic relations between the Pope and the other States a nuncio is sent to represent his Holiness, and the State on its side sends an ambassador to the Vatican. However much the members of the English Government may cherish the desire to re-establish in so complete a manner relation with the Pope, it is to be foreseen that whatever attempt is made now with such a purpose would have the result of compromising their Parliamentary position in the future elections. Gladstone would not fail to profit by it. He would tell the country that that measure tended to nothing but the restoration of "Popery." The secret societies that control Gladstone and the Irish Parnellite movement would not consent to the English electors supporting by their votes an election of candidates favourable to diplomatic action with the Vatican.

No Catholic who holds loyalty to his Sovereign as his duty could find any objections to the Queen's taking the necessary steps for ascertaining if those who impart religious instructions to her people, and who are entrusted with the elevated duty of Bishop, cultivate in their hearts the sentiment of faithfulness to her. On this point the interests of the Pope and of the Queen are indentical. In one of the latest encyclicals it was affirmed that no man can be a faithful subject of the Pope if he rebels against the lawful authority under which Divine Providence has placed him.

The circumstances already pointed out tend to show that the moment has come in which the difficult realtions between the English Government and the Papal Court existing for many years back should undergo a change. It cannot be doubted that the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between the two Courts would have a beneficial effect, and these who occupy themselves competently with public affairs should, indeed, in the actual state of things hold it a necessity, A few words of explanation will make such a necessity clear. . . . .

Therefore until the diplomatic relations herein proposed, (even if partial) are established, the choice and nomination of these our colonial Bishops is virtually in the hands of those Irish Bishops. They will naturally choose prelates who cherish the same political opinions as themselves.

The mission of the Envoy is to ascertain that every person entrusted with the functions of Bishop, and nominated for the exercise of those functions in the territories under the dominion of the Queen Victoria, is a loyal subject, and that he professes fidelity to the Constitution of his country. It is of as great importance to the Holy Father to ascertain this as it can be to the Queen. It can only be by means of a diplomatic agent in whom the Pope and, equally, the English Government can place entire confidence that they will succeed in arriving at such certainty. It is evident that for several years, on this side, this was not practised either by the Holy See or by England ; if it had not been so, rebellion and crime would not now be seen to reign so widely in Ireland.

CONVICT FATHERS.

Henceforth the City Corporation should be known as the Convict, and no longer as the Conscript, Fathers of the City of London. They have now, in the course of one session, been twice convicted by Committees of the House of Commons on the most serious charges. In regard to Sir William Harcourt's London Government Bill, they were shown to have got up a bogus agitation against the Bill, and to have misapplied their corporate, and therefore public, funds, in payment for that agitation. On Tuesday last they were reported guilty of having procured forged petitions in favour of the Coal and Wine Dues Continuance Bill. One of their trusted agents, Mr. Reginald Bidmead, is found guilty, on his own confession, of having forged 1,600 to 1,700 names. Of another of these trusted (and paid) agents, Mr. John Walter Hallett, the Committee report "that his conduct is open to grave reflection, and that his evidence is contradictory" ; while Mr. Carlton Roberts' conduct is said to "have led directly to the irregularities"—that is, the forgeries—"which followed" his employment. How long is this corrupt and corrupting body of political wire-pullers to be allowed to masquorade under the guise of the Municipality of the capital of England and the greatest city in the world ?—*Truth*

A STORY OF A PICTURE.

A witty if somewhat irreverent "correspondent" tells the following amusing story in the columns of the *Tablet* :—"The Duke of Westminster has got himself into a difficulty—and out of it. It came about in this way. Some seven years ago this wealthiest of all the peers and lord of lands and manors innumerable, laid a last tribute of homage before the shrine of the political deity, he had spent his life in worshipping when he paid down 2,000 guineas for Millais's portrait of Gladstone. All the world remembers it, with its anxious pallid look, and how Mrs. Gladstone explained that her husband had come to look so through grief—grief at what Lord Beaconsfield had been doing with England. But times change and we with them ; and, though Mr. Gladstone still looks out from the calm of the canvas just as he was painted years ago, the Duke of Westminster meets his gaze with other eyes. The sight of the statesman who, in Grosvenor House, is thought of now chiefly as the shifty despoiler of Churches and the henchman of Parnell was a trouble to the ducal digestion. Accordingly, the thing came down from the dining-room wall, and went to the hammer, and brought the price he had paid—with mere than compound interest. All the world wondered, and some thought the Duke, and others that the buyer, had blundered. Any way, the Duke knew he was happier, and his agents told him he was richer. He was vexed no more at his simple breakfast-table, or across "the sullen splendour of his feasts," by the sight of that sign upon the wall of the betrayal and the ruin of the Liberal party. But it is the sequel to the story that I have to tell. Mrs. Gladstone knew of the sale, and, woman-like, resolved to know the reason why. She had loved that work of Millais, painted just at the time when her husband was getting out of the long valley of the shadow of Disraeli, and becoming "the grand old man." And she had been specially glad that it had found a home in Grosvenor House, under the guardianship of a family bound with theirs by ties of an immemorial intimacy. "Catherine," when she makes up her mind to a thing, is a very direct person—has a way of telling her mind, even to her lord, in language straight and simple. This time she wrote to her old friend, a Cheshire neighbour, and asked him just what she wanted to know—Why had he sold the picture he prized ? It was a dilemma for the Duke. His young wife was there to counsel ; but even feminine tact saw no way out of this dreadfully simple question, "Why did you sell his portrait ?" The Duke put pen to paper—but how could he tell "Catherine" that he found it impossible to digest with her husband glaring from the wall ? The Liberal Unionist peer was hard up, very hard up, for an excuse, or, at least, an evasive answer—the only thing he had ever been hard up for in his life. At last, with the magnificent audacity of despair, he told "Catherine" quite simply and briefly that the reason which had compelled him regretfully to part with what he had desired for an heirloom for his house was obvious and distressing—poverty ! Whether the word was written to the accompaniment of a ducal chuckle or what "Catherine" said, I know not.

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MR. CHAMBERLAIN RECEIVED INTO THE CONSERVATIVE FOLD.

Lord Randolph Churchill last Saturday, June 18, at Trowbridge, solemnly received Mr. Chamberlain into the fory Fold. Mr. Chamberlain, he said, had concluded an offensive and defensive alliance with the Tories. There was a time "he had preached a very different doctrine," but he had now "discovered that there was within the Tory party a great fund of popular sympathy making itself felt," whilst the Tories had "discovered that there was nothing in a great deal which Mr. Chamberlain had formerly preached which should cause a sharp dividing line between them and him." The consequence of these discoveries was, said Lord Randolph, that "Mr. Gladstone's game was up, and that Hawarden Castle would become a second St. Helena, the habitation of an exile banished from place and power for commenting on these declarations, *Truth* asks :—

What is the meaning of this ? That simply Mr. Gladstone is too much for either the Tories or the Unionists. In their hatred of him, therefore, they had concluded an alliance, in which each side was to give up all previous opinions in order to keep the great criminal out of office, much as the rival European Powers agreed to hang together in order to defeat and imprison Napoleon. The banns have been published of this incestuous alliance ; it remains to see whether the people (who, I presume, have still a voice in the matter) will forbid the marriage.

Mr. Gladstone evidently touched Mr. Chamberlain to the quick at Swansea by ignoring his existence. He would, he said, be ready at any time to discuss Irish differences with Lord Hartington, who is an honourable and reliable man. "I am," observed Mr. Chamberlain, at the festival that his brother Unionists gave him last week, "very glad to be relieved from all responsibility of future negotiation." Very glad, indeed, no doubt. So was the fox when he could not get at the grapes.

That the Unionists should make much of Mr. Chamberlain, and give him dinners, is not surprising. They are only following the example of the Salvation Army, who invariably parade the greatest sinner that has been converted ; and "Got Salvation Joe" is very properly trotted out by his new allies the "gentlemen of England," as an instance of the force of Conservatism to reclaim the most pestilential of Radicals.

The repentant Radical announces that henceforward Party distinctions are to disappear, or rather that a new party is to be formed under his leadership, which is to do battle with the reactionaries on the one side and with the anarchists on the other. The evidence of being in either of these categories is to be the refusal to recognise the Prophet of Birmingham, in which town, by the way, the said prophet seems to be meeting the usual fate of his species in their own land.

All this is amusing, and can hardly be treated seriously. It is, in fact, vanity run mad. If Mr. Chamberlain joins the Conservatives it must be as a lieutenant, and not as a leader, because, unlike Lord Hartington, he has brought over no following. It was his dislike to see any one set above him that led to his secession from the Liberals, and the Conservatives will hardly agree to give up principle and the place in order that the spoils of office may be divided amongst the Chamberlain family, and that the faithful Jesse may be provided with that £1,500 per annum at which he rates himself.

Even still more amusing was the assurance of Mr. Chamberlain's declaration that the "Radical" Unionists are gaining ground in the country. They most assuredly are not. They find it impossible to hold a meeting without packing it with Whigs and Tories ; and the Radical Union Association, which has been founded by the august Brimingham family, and which is designed to dominate the Unionists, has proved the most conspicuous of failures, notwithstanding lavish and even reckless expenditure of money. If there were a General Election to-morrow, it may be predicated that, whatever the result between Liberals and Conservatives might be, the Radical Unionists would, in almost every case, go to the wall. They perceive this themselves, and subserviently obey the Tories in the hope that they will be rewarded by Tory support at the next election.

THE COTTON TRADE.

In reply to a circular sent out by the committee of the Cotton Spinner's Association at the end of May, the owners of 15 million spindles have declared in favour of working short time for eight weeks. The committee at the end of May was strongly in favour of short time, but it determined not to decide upon it unless it got the consent of the owners of two-thirds of the spindles engaged in spinning American cotton ; and the estimate of the committee is that the number of such spindles is about 30 millions. Consequently two-thirds will be 20 millions, while the replies in favorr have been only 15 millions. There is, therefore, the consent of the owners of 5 million spindles still required. The committee, in consequence, decided upon calling a meeting, and, unless in the meantime the consent of the requisite two-thirds had been obtained to put to the meeting definitely to decide whether there was to be short time or not. The reason assigned, the *St. James's Gazette* says, is that certain great speculators have attempted to "corner" the market for American cotton, and they have raised the price so high, while the price of yarn is so low, that spinners cannot buy at present prices without serious loss. The speculators are financially so strong that they cannot be defeated without a general combination of the trade to reduce the demand for the raw material. It is urged, however, by the dissentients that the unsatisfactory state of the trade is only to a small extenti due to speculation, the main evils being the constant influx of capital, which is continually increasing the number of spindles, and therefore the demand for cotton ; secondly, the falling, off in the demand for manufactured cotton and yarn for India and China ; and thirdly, the prejudice existing in Lancashire against Indian cotton. Most of the Lancashire spinners will use only American cotton. They thus bid against themselves, make it possible for a few speculators to "corner" the market, and raise the price of the raw material, without any means of raising at the same time the price of the manufactured article. It remains to be seen what will be the decision of the trade in regard to short time.

COTTON AND VINE CULTIVATION IN BUSHIRE.

Consul Malcolm, in his last report, says that the cultivation of cotton in the environs of Bashire is somewhat peculiar as compared with the system existing in the interior, where the plants are annuals, and grown by irrigation, whereas in Bushire it is grown without any irrigation, and the plant lives up to twenty-five and thirty years without diminishing in yield. A plot of ground is ploughed up about three times during the rainy season, with the object of rendering the soil as soft as possible, then, just after the last rains, seeds first cleaned from every particle of the cotton, are soaked in water for two or three days, and then sown in furrows of about eight to ten inches deep, in rows of five or six feet apart. The seeds are thickly sown and covered over with earth ; they begin to sprout in about ten days, and the plants are entirely left to the mercy of the elements, the only precaution taken being to prevent their being destroyed by cattle. With a heavy fall of rain after the sowing, the seeds, as a rule, die, or come up very sparcely, and fresh seeds have to be put down immediately. If the soil is rich and soft, the plants grow thickly, forming a sort of hedge, but as a rule only two or three plants survive in the space of a yard. The plants, if in good soil, begin to bear in the first or second year, and continue increasing in yield up to their fifth or sixth year, when they may be said to have arrived at maturity. During the successive rainy seasons, the space between the rows is carefully ploughed up, and grain is sown, with double advantage, the ploughing being considered highly beneficial to the cotton, and its dead leaves in time serving as manure for the grain. Cattle are allowed to enter the cotton fields towards the end of autumn, as it is considered that they perform the work of pruning. A healthy plant is estimated to yield cotton to the value of eightpence, but the average yield may be taken at one shilling for every six plants. The plants blossom first in May, and the cotton is collected in July, when they blossom immediately a second time, reopening in September. The rearing of the vine is also, according to Consul Malcolm, peculiar in Bushire. On a declivity, a well about four feet in diameter is dug to a depth of sixteen feet, and a space of five feet is filled in with fresh soil well manured ; then a healthy layer of the vine is put down early in March. For the first month it is watered four times, and then less frequently, about twice a month, until the autumn. The reason of planting the vine in wells and on slopes is to prevent the scorching heat of the sun striking at the roots, and also to permit of rain water to collect therein during the winter months, which is the only means of watering the plant. The vine begins to bear from the first year, but the bunches are plucked off for the first three years. The plant, attains its maturity in six years, when its yield varies according to the soil and the attention it receives from one hundred and thirty to seven hundred pounds of grapes.

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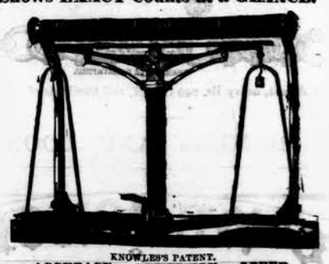
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THE FARM, SOUTHALL, MIDDLESEX, 1st December 1886.

TO THE EDITOR OF LAND AND WATER.

SIR,—Mr. Buckland's letter re "HIPPACEA" in two severe cases of Eczema in hounds, which appeared in your issue of 27th ult., has interested me much, and I am glad to be able to bear testimony to the efficacy, in my stable, of this little-known Indian preparation.

A valuable entire horse of mine was troubled with obstinate cracked heels, and for more than a year I tried every remedy that I heard of, but without avail. About six months ago "HIPPACEA" was brought to my notice, and I used it on my horse's heels, with the result that in a week the sores completely disappeared. The ointment seems to produce a soothing effect, and is certainly very healing. I have used it for severe wounds on sheep and pigs, with the same favorable results.

In the interest of the many readers of your journal who are owners of horses and cattle, I venture to trouble you with this letter and shall be glad to know that "HIPPACEA" meets with the success that, from my experience of it, I most unhesitatingly think it deserves.

H. P. BAXTER.

NEW HOUSE, SHADOWHURST, KENT, 20th March 1887.

DEAR SIR,—One of my Hounds suffered from cancer in the lower part of the stomach. After the Cancer was removed the Hound broke the stitches away, and the wound was quite open. I at once applied "HIPPACEA" employing no other remedy. The wound healed in marvellously quick time. I am particularly glad to notice that "HIPPACEA" appears to completely allay irritation and affords the animals treated with it great comfort.

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Yours faithfully
JOHN C. BUCKLAND,
MASTER, ASHFORD VALE HARRIERS.

I found the "HIPPACEA" you sent me an excellent remedy for wounds and parts affected with thorns after hunting. It seems a good application for recently fired surfaces, apparently encouraging the discharge, preventing irritation, and hastening the healing process. It proved most beneficial in the case of one bad sore back.

Royal Horse Artillery Barracks, Dorchester, 10th January, 1887. D. C. PALLIN, V.S., A.V.D.

CHESTERFIELD HOUSE, NEWMARKET, 1st January 1887.

I have tried your "HIPPACEA" and find it an excellent remedy for cracked Heels and wounds in general. Please send me three tins by post.

C. W. GOLDING.

EXNING, NEWMARKET, 8th January 1887.

I have used your "HIPPACEA" for cracked Heels and for Sores with good effect, and it has given me very satisfaction.

JOHN MUMFORD, Trainer.

BADMINTON, 22nd October, 1886.

I have received a small tin of your "HIPPACEA" from His Grace the Duke of Beaufort. Please send me a 10s. tin of it that I may give it a fair trial, as I have a horse lame to the fetlock joint.

JAMES WALKER, Stud Groom, His Grace the Duke of Beaufort's Stables.

BADMINTON, CHIPPENHAM, 1st December, 1886.

I think "HIPPACEA" is excellent for cracked Heels, please send me another 10s. tin.

JAMES WALKER, Stud Groom, His Grace the Duke of Beaufort's Stables.

SECUNDERABAD, 24th April 1886.

I have given remainder of tin of "HIPPACEA" to another Officer of the 14th Hussars. I think it is wonderfully good stuff. I have tried it on a charger whose hair was all coming off, and the hair is now growing marvellously, and has entirely covered the bald patches. I will recommend it strongly.

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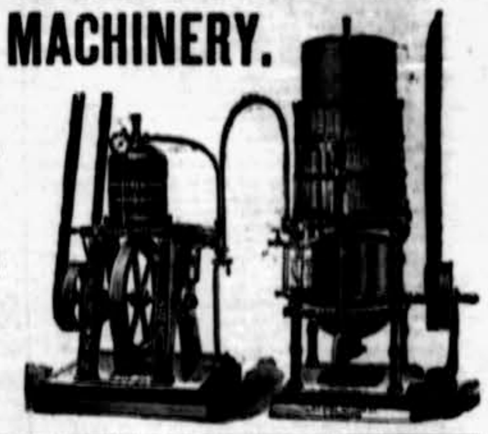
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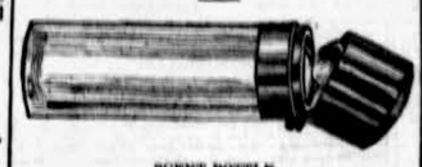


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